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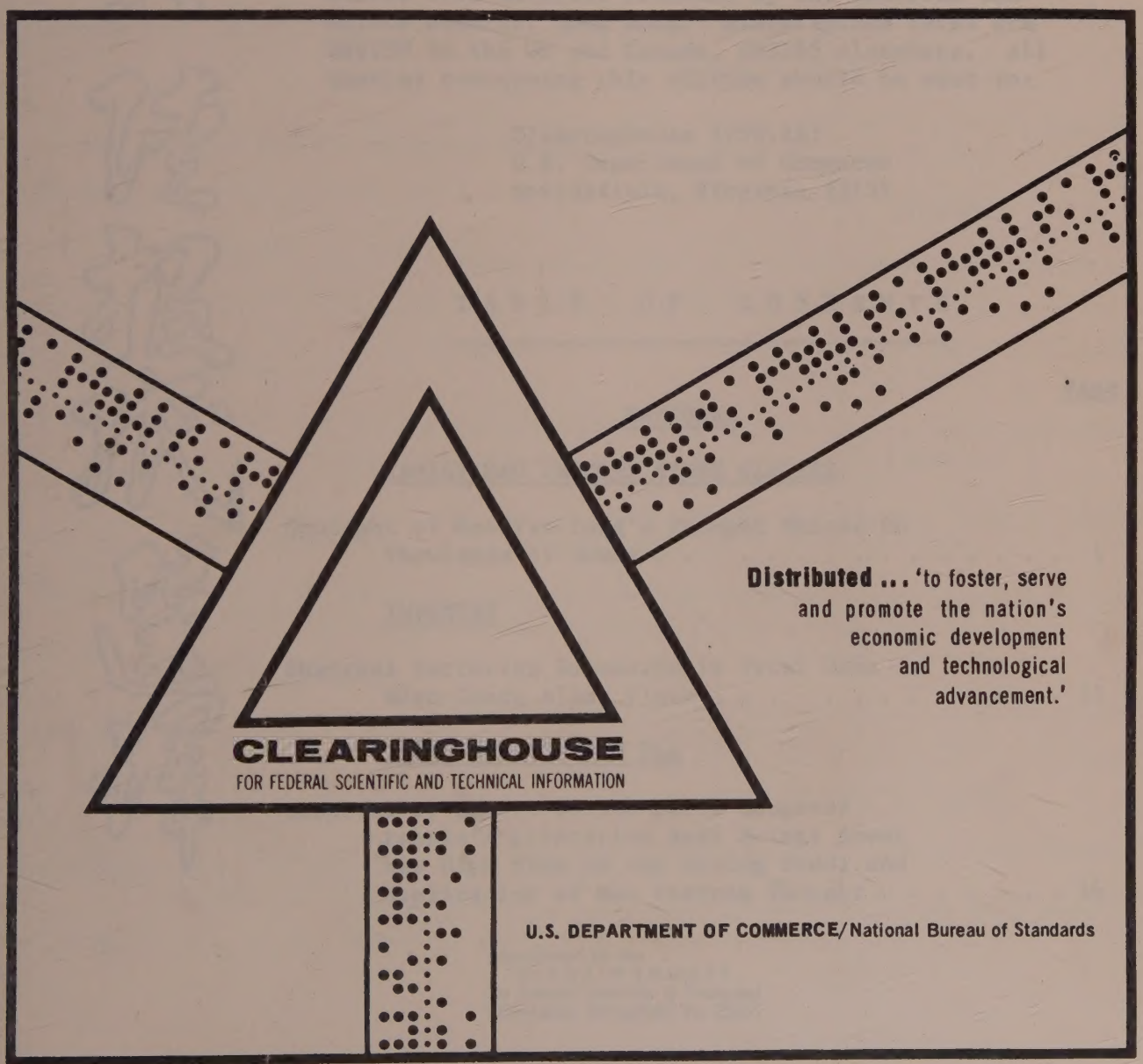
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April 13, 1970 No. 4634

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* NATIONAL *
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FAMILY MAO THOUGHT STUDY CLASSES

Sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Shines on Thousands of Homes

- Investigation report on Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and family revolutionization activities in Shengchou production brigade, Mienchuan commune, P'engtse hsien, northern Kiangsi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 31, 1970)

"Family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes" have been introduced in a production brigade in northern Kiangsi since June 1968 as part of the intensive indoctrination drive to bring Chinese peasants round to the communist point of view and way of thinking.

The family Mao-thought study classes, which are attended by the whole family, meet nine times a month to study principally Mao's "three constantly read articles" and criticize and repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's "counter-revolutionary revisionist line."--SCMP Ed.

Since June 1968, a mass movement has been launched in Shengchou production brigade, Mienchuan commune, P'engtse hsien, northern Kiangsi, to revolutionize the family through the setting up of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in the home in a big way.

Through vigorous family revolutionization activities, the homes of ordinary commune members have become classrooms for the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Everywhere one can see fathers

and sons, husbands and wives, mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law, and sisters-in-law study Chairman Mao's works together, carry out revolutionary mass criticism together, struggle against self and repudiate revisionism together, and discuss national affairs together.

In the homes of the commune members Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "the three constantly read articles," his series of important directives issued during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and the fighting orders from the proletarian command headquarters have gone deep into people's hearts. All words and deeds that conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought are supported and commended; all words and deeds that do not conform to Mao Tse-tung's thought are opposed and criticized. Good men and good deeds of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and wholehearted devotion to public interests constantly come to public notice. Struggle, criticism and transformation go deeper and deeper ceaselessly, and socialist economy is further consolidated and developed.

Spiritual force is turned into gigantic material force. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Heighten vigilance and defend the motherland" and "Be prepared for war, be prepared for famine and do everything for the people," the broad masses of cadres and commune members of Shengchou production brigade, developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and working with only their hands, spades and carrying baskets, have levelled more than 1,200 mow of sandy and hilly land in the past year, in addition to digging a 9,000-odd meters long drainage and irrigation canal, and accomplishing work that would have taken three or four years to accomplish in the old days.

Last year the brigade suffered from unprecedented flood and also calamities caused by strong winds, hailstorm and insect pests. Holding high the banner of unity and victory of the CCP 9th Congress, however, the cadres and commune members struggled against heaven and earth, overcame the natural disasters and won a bumper harvest of cotton. The masses of commune members said heroically: "The people here are the same ones and the place is still Shengchou, but with the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, we have inexhaustible strength like a tiger with wings!"

Let Mao Tse-tung's Thought Occupy the Home Position

After the establishment of the revolutionary committee of Shengchou brigade of Mienchuan commune, they had plenty to do but grasped the most essential thing. They launched intensively the mass movement to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and set up all kinds of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. The broad masses of cadres and commune members, cherishing deep proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to great leader Chairman Mao, avidly studied Mao Tse-tung's thought. With the development in depth of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a newborn thing--family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, family revolutionization activities, and housekeeping with Mao Tse-tung's thought--soon appeared among the masses of commune members.

Fifty-six-year-old Yin Yu-ts'ai, a member of the production brigade, began to work for his landlord as a hired hand when he was only 9 years old, by looking after the landlord's cattle. He was an old poor peasant who had suffered much and hated deeply the old society, having always led the miserable life of selling his children and eating vegetables and rice bran before the liberation.

However, poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he was for some period of time indifferent to the affairs of the collective, but worked hard to earn more work points and cultivate his private plot.

One evening, while his family were studying Chairman Mao's brilliant works, "The Three Constantly Read Articles," he ordered them to carry manure to his private plot. His second daughter Yin Sheng-mei, an educated youth returned to the village, and her younger brothers and sisters objected. They said to their father, "We will obey you if you are right, but will not obey you if you are not."

This made Yin Yu-ts'ai very angry. He said, "Very well. If my word does not count in this house, whose will? Had it not been for my hard work, you would all be eating only the northwesterly wind!"

Yin Yu-ts'ai's words were immediately objected to by the whole family. His wife Lu K'uei-fang said, "Yu-ts'ai, how can you say such a thing! You remember the flood in 1948. We lost all our possessions then except a ragged cotton quilt, and even that was taken away by the pao chief in payment of tax. We were all forced to go out and beg for food. Our eldest daughter was starved to death. Then in 1954 there came another flood which was much worse than even that of 1948. This time Chairman Mao sent the PLA to evacuate us in a boat. They took very good care of us, gave us food and clothes. Then after the flood subsided, they took us home. We must not forget the Communist Party for our emancipation and Chairman Mao for our happiness. We have survived solely because of Chairman Mao!"

Sheng-mei also said, "It is the Communist Party who has saved us. It is Chairman Mao who rears us. We will do what Chairman Mao says. We will obey words that conform to the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

These words of his old wife and his daughter caused Yin Yu-ts'ai to think of his history of misery in the old society and the history of his emancipation after the liberation. The more he thought about it, the more he realized that he was unworthy of Chairman Mao. He cried bitterly, saying, "I am wrong. I am wrong because I have not heeded Chairman Mao's word. I have been poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i!"

After that Yin Yu-ts'ai and his family of ten set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class at home. They diligently studied "The Three Constantly Read Articles," severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "san-tzu

i-pao," "four freedoms," "work point in command," "material incentive," and such revisionist black stuff, earnestly struggled against self and repudiated revisionism, and strove to increase their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

With Mao Tse-tung's thought as the master of the family, Yin Yu-ts'ai and his family have undergone a profound change. When the rapeseed crop of the brigade needed manure, the whole family, old and young, carried ash and nightsoil to the collectively-owned fields at night when nobody was watching. The brigade has two oxen which were very lean. Yin Yu-ts'ai volunteered to take care of them. After careful tending by the family for more than a month, the two oxen have grown strong.

By studying and applying "The Three Constantly Read Articles" in a living way and being wholeheartedly dedicated to public interests and the revolution, Yin Yu-ts'ai and his family have been rated by the masses of commune members a 4-good family--i.e., good in living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, good in the three-eight style of work, good in fulfilling tasks, and good in changing old customs and keeping house through hard work and thrift. With the exception of the 5-year-old son, the whole family of ten are rated "5-good" commune members. Yin Sheng-mei has gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. The masses of commune members said with pride, "Yin Yu-ts'ai's family is really 'whole family red!'"

The revolutionary committee of the brigade have been profoundly enlightened through the change of Yin Yu-ts'ai's family. They deeply realize that an acute class struggle also rages in every family, and that the family position, if not occupied by socialism, will surely be occupied by capitalism. They have resolved to give big publicity to the newborn thing of family revolutionization, support it, elevate it, propagate it and popularize it, and let Mao Tse-tung's thought occupy the family position.

Activities of Family Revolutionization Promote Vast Changes in Spiritual Aspect and Social Customs

Thanks to the active efforts of the revolutionary committee of the brigade to popularize the experience of Yin Yu-ts'ai's family in setting up a family Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and carrying out family revolutionization, family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes have sprung up in Shengchou brigade like bamboo shoots after rainfall in spring. A large family would have its own Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, while small families would group together to set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class.

The brigade, which comprises more than 420 families of poor and lower-middle peasants and middle peasants, now have set up 57 single-family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and 110 joint-family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. At last year's year-end rating by comparison, the brigade elected 254 "4-good" families and more than 480 "5-good" commune members. The spiritual aspect of the people and social customs and practices have undergone profound changes. A revolutionary aspect of youthful vigor is evident everywhere.

Through more than one year's practice, activities of family revolutionization have shown highly important effects.

(1) Family revolutionization activities in Shengchou brigade were first initiated in the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They in turn have pushed forward the development in depth of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Before the initiation of the family revolutionization activities, those who took part in the study of Chairman Mao's works in Shengchou brigade were mostly cadres and young commune members. After the initiation of the activities, over 95 percent of all members of the brigade have joined in the study. On the evening of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 23rd, 26th and 29th of each month they study in single-family or joint-family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. Not only teenagers and young commune members, but old people, women with many children, and young children too, join in the study. They study what is related to their work and apply what they have learned. Many families study well, apply what they have learned in a living way, and closely follow what they have learned.

Poor peasant woman Ch'i K'ai-ying, tutor in a family Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, having studied Chairman Mao's important directive, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," discussed immediately with her sister-in-law Chao Hsin-nien, leader of the same family Mao Tse-tung's thought study class, ways and means of implementing this important directive of Chairman Mao in their own family. After the discussion, in which the whole family took part, they all agreed that the mother was "4-good" after studying Chairman Mao's "Three Constantly Read Articles," namely, good in struggling against self and repudiating revisionism, good in educating and bringing up her children, good in taking part in collective productive labor, and good in housekeeping by hard work and thrift, and that she was the advanced model of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought of the whole family. Accordingly they asked their mother to speak at the family study class of her views on living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, which pushed forward the ideological revolutionization of the whole family.

(2) The activities of family revolutionization continuously raise the consciousness of the broad masses of commune members in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. In these activities, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shengchou brigade firmly persevere in eating bitterness-recollecting meals and talking on family histories, village histories and the history of their emancipation on the evening of every third day of the month as well as on New Year's Day and other festival days, so as to remind all never to forget their class suffering and the debts of blood and tears owed them.

Firmly keeping in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle," the commune members regularly analyze the new trends of class struggle at the family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes. As soon

as the class enemy in their village or team become active, they would be aware of the activity and actively wage struggle against the small handful of class enemies. One day, when the cadres and commune members of the No. 2 production team were summing up, with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, experience in family revolutionization activities and rating "4-good" families and "5-good" commune members, it was found that a poster against the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore had been furtively put up by someone in the team. The cadres and commune members immediately launched mass activities of examination, exposure and consultation from the team to every household and from adults to children. In less than two days they dragged out a class enemy who instigated a boy to write the reactionary poster.

The ceaseless heightening of the consciousness of the broad masses of commune members in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines has effectively resisted the spontaneous capitalist tendencies and consolidated the socialist economic base. The broad masses of commune members of Shengchou brigade compared the leadership squad to a railway locomotive and individual families to individual cars of a train. They said, "When the families are revolutionized, the locomotive will be able to haul the cars forward at great speed on the road of socialism."

The commune members often severely criticize, at the family study classes and in relation to the realities, the counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and vigorously struggle against the selfishness of the bourgeoisie.

One of the cadres of a production team, not having properly handled the relationship between the State, the collective and individuals, personally ordered using a quantity of cotton seed, which had been left over from the last sowing, for the production of 300 catties of cotton seed oil, and distributed half a catty of it to every member of the team.

Another cadre, realizing that although half a catty of cotton seed oil was a negligible amount, the distribution nevertheless reflected the struggle between two ideologies, two roads and two lines, and resolutely exposed it.

The commune members, realizing this, said indignantly, "The distribution of an extra half-catty of cotton seed oil adds to our selfishness. It takes advantage of the collective and undermines socialism. We must not have it." To eliminate "Liuist poison," they criticized in the family study classes the erroneous thinking behind the private distribution of cotton seed oil. They also helped the cadre in question to recognize his own mistake and make a public examination of it, enabling both cadres and commune members to be taught a profound lesson.

In the family study classes, the commune members often raise "trifling matters" to the level of the struggle between two ideologies, two roads and two lines and have them assessed there.

The mother of a family grew a few cabbages on the bank of a collectively-owned drainage ditch. This was discussed at a study class of the family. They said, "When private cabbages are grown on collective property, selfishness will grow as the cabbages grow." They immediately pulled up the cabbages and sent them to the team. The commune members often say, "Selfishness is the root of misery of poor and lower-middle peasants and the root of calamity of society. Unless selfishness is uprooted, capitalism will never be eradicated. Only when selfishness is struck down and devotion to public interest is firmly established will it be possible for us to follow the road of socialism always."

(3) Family revolutionization activities have gradually broken old traditions and old habits in the home and established instead socialist customs and practices. In the homes of commune members of Shengchou brigade, "The word of the old man and the husband is final, and the children and wife must act accordingly," "The patriarch rules the family and is the only master," and such vestiges of feudalism are now severely shaken in the family revolutionization activities, and a new type of family relationship is being formed.

In the family, the one who studies and applies Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way best is elected leader of the study class. The one whose view conforms to Mao Tse-tung's thought is acted upon. Any view that runs counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought is opposed and resisted.

There was a cadre of a production team who promised at a meeting of the team's revolutionary committee to deal with a problem of unity between two commune members. As soon as she was back home, however, she said grumblingly: "They always ask me to do things that would offend people." Her 10-year-old younger brother criticized her, saying, "You must act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought in public as well as at home. You must behave in the same way at home as well as in public." The whole family agreed with the younger brother. With the help of the whole family, the cadre was able to agree with their point of view and gladly fulfilled the task assigned her by the revolutionary committee of the team.

There was a poor peasant, Yin Te-shan, in No. 6 production team whose daughter was about to be married. He said to his old wife: "The old custom of giving a banquet to guests is not in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The new style is to follow Chairman Mao's word by marrying our daughter in a frugal way."

Accordingly, at the wedding of the daughter, the mother as representative of the family gave the daughter three wedding presents at the family Mao Tse-tung's thought study class--one copy of the red treasure book, one spear with red tassels, and a hoe. The daughter and comrades of the Mao Tse-tung's thought literary and art propaganda team of the production team then sang revolutionary songs and merrily left for the home of the bridegroom. People said with satisfaction: "It is really good to destroy the old and establish the new. Social customs have changed!"

(4) The family revolutionization activities have enlivened the mass-character political-ideological work. "Pairs" of "one helps one, one pair red" are universally formed between houses and individual commune members of Shengchou brigade, and mass-character political-ideological work is very brisk.

Poor peasant Wang Ai-chu quarreled with her neighbor Fang Ta-niang over a trifling matter, causing disunity between the two. Having earnestly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to work with meticulous care," Shih Chin-lan, Wang Ai-ch'u's daughter-in-law and leader of her family study class, voluntarily formed a "one-helps-one" pair with Fang Ta-niang's daughter, Fang Hsiao-pao, and studied Chairman Mao's works together with her. Fang Hsiao-pao then worked on her mother, and at the same time Shih Chin-lan did ideological work on her mother-in-law. After that she went with her to Fang Ta-niang's home to make self-criticism. The next day, Fang Ta-niang and her family came gladly to Wang Ai-ch'u's home. The two old women and their families formed "red pairs." The commune members said, "All good things are attributable to the thought of Mao Tse-tung."

Leaders Stand on Forefront of Family Revolutionization Activities

In the activities of family revolutionization in Shengchou brigade, the leading cadres at various levels always stand at the forefront.

First, they resolutely take the lead in their own ideological revolutionization and in family revolutionization and firmly persevere in "first, struggle; second, invite; third, take the lead; and fourth, persevere," namely, they take the lead in struggling against self and repudiating revisionism; they invite advanced commune members and advanced families to speak to the leadership squad on application; they take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, closely grasping class struggle, and taking part in collective productive labor; they persevere in studying, carrying out discussion and application, struggling against self and repudiating revisionism, and launching revolutionary mass criticism, all together with the masses. They strive to make the ideological revolutionization and family revolutionization a success, and have set a good example for the masses of commune members.

At last year's year-end general rating by the masses, 14 out of the 15 members of the brigade's leadership squad were named "5-good" cadres and more than 95 percent of the families of brigade and production team cadres and Party members were named "4-good" families.

Second, they pay close attention to discussion and application. Promptly grasping the advanced individuals who have distinguished themselves in the mass movement of living study and living application of the "Three Constantly Read Articles," the revolutionary committee of the brigade organize mass discussion-and-application, and, through discussion-and-application activities, push forward the ceaseless development of the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, raise the

level of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and lay a firm and solid ideological foundation for the family revolutionization activities.

Third, they closely combine the class education of recollecting bitterness and thinking of sweetness with revolutionary mass criticism and the struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism, so as to cause revolution in the family. Most of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Shengchou brigade were driven here by famine from elsewhere before the liberation with only few belongings. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The correct execution of airing of grievances (i.e., the wrongs done to the working people by the old society and the reactionaries) and three examinations (i.e., examination of class origin, examination of work, examination of will to fight) movement has greatly increased the consciousness of the commanders and fighters of the whole Army of the need to fight for the liberation of the exploited laboring masses, for the nationwide agrarian reform, and for the destruction of the people's enemy--the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang," the leadership of the brigade has organized poor and lower-middle peasants who suffered much in the old society and hated it deeply and who are activists in study into a recollect-bitterness and think-of-sweetness - scussion-and-application group.

The group speak publicly on village and family histories and the history of their emancipation and tell of the class and national hatreds, greatly rousing the profound proletarian feeling of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members for the great leader Chairman Mao, and further raising their willingness to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way.

Through the recollection of bitterness and thinking of sweetness, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members hate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i all the more and severely criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Meanwhile, they also vigorously struggle against bourgeois selfishness, which promotes the development in depth of the family revolutionization activities.

Fourth, they grasp typical cases, backbones, and systems. In the course of the development in depth of the family revolutionization activities, the leadership of the brigade closely grasp Yin Yu-ts'ai's family and new models which ceaselessly appear and which represent different situations, sum up and popularize typical experiences, and set all in motion with the models, enabling the family revolutionization activities to develop gradually and reach higher levels ceaselessly.

When the family revolutionization activities first began, they popularized the experience of Yin Yu-ts'ai's family in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and struggling against self and repudiating revisionism. When the activities developed, they held on-the-spot meetings to popularize the basic experience of Yin Yu-ts'ai's family revolutionization.

Early this year they made public, through discussion-and-application meetings, the fighting plan and measures for action of Yin Yu-ts'ai's family for 1970. In this way, the commune members are given models which they can emulate, methods by which they can work, and confidence in catching up with the advanced.

Meanwhile, they also grasp the training of leaders and tutors of family Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes, holding regularly Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes attended by leaders and tutors of family study classes, and calling once a month an experience-exchanging meeting. In addition, they have also gradually instituted a system of study and a system of rating and comparison adapted to the actual conditions in rural areas. They have formulated different systems of study and methods of study for different periods (busy and slack farm seasons) and different persons (old people, women, educated youths, illiterates, etc.), which are adapted to particular times of the year, particular places, and particular persons, and which stress effective results but not outward forms. Rating and comparison of "4-good" families and "5-good" commune members is held four times a year, one tentative rating each quarter and a general rating at the year-end. In this way family revolutionization activities are developed healthily, lastingly and in depth. (NCNA Correspondent)

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INDUSTRY

Shanghai Factories Successfully Trial Make High-Grade Alloy Plate

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 5, 1970)

> A large metallurgical works in Shanghai was given the task of trial producing a high grade alloy plate. It was estimated that in order to produce this kind of plate, a capital outlay of 65 million yuan would be necessary, and it would take three years to turn out the first products.
>
> The task was then taken up by six small factories of Shanghai, the workers of which were said to have successfully trial produced the required high grade alloy plate.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Shanghai, April 4) Guided by Chairman Mao's great directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and displaying the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the revolutionary workers of six small factories, including Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Factory and Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling Mill, overcome every difficulty and adopt native methods according to the local simple conditions and have successfully trial made, with greater, faster, better and more economical results, a special kind of high-grade alloy plate urgently needed by the State, making contributions toward the socialist revolution and the socialist construction. The achievement made by these several small factories means the most acute criticism against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's philosophy of servility to things foreign and his doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. It boosts the morale of the working class and deflates the arrogance of the bourgeoisie.

At first, the task of trial making and production of this high-grade alloy plate was assigned to a big factory in Shanghai. This factory organized a group of people to visit some other factories in other areas and to go through some data obtained by foreign countries. Being influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in industry, some technicians drew up a plan in accordance with foreign conventions, placing undue emphasis on "things big and foreign" and "things big and of a complete range": The new factory to be built covered a floor area of 5,500 square meters and required a capital outlay of 65 million yuan; the blueprint was to be drawn in the first year, the factory building to be constructed in the second year, and production to start in the third year.

This plan aroused a strong response as soon as it was put forward. The departments concerned under the Shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committee of Shanghai municipal metallurgical

bureau grasped this problem and let it be discussed by the broad masses of workers of the factories concerned.

After hearing about the plan put forward by this big factory, the workers of Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Factory which employed more than 200 workers, said in indignation: "Don't you try to frighten us with foreign dogmas. There is nothing difficult in this. So long as we put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, our small factory can also do a big job and we can also use our native equipment to turn out advanced products."

The workers of Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling Mill which formerly produced only steel plates and chains said: "Those people who put forward this plan requiring things 'foreign, big and of complete range' have considered everything about the factory building and the equipment, but they have totally forgotten the revolutionary spirit of the proletariat!"

At a meeting of discussion and criticism, the workers of these two small factories and some other small factories ascended the rostrum and relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's philosophy of servility to things foreign and doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace. They pointed out that the laying of undue emphasis on things big and foreign and the doctrine of crawling at a snail's pace were an obstacle to socialist construction. After relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a few small factories, including Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Factory and Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling Mill, decided to use their existing workshops and equipment and to constitute socialist cooperation in trial making this kind of high-grade alloy plate.

With the masses aroused, a "people's war" of trial making this high-grade alloy plate was waged. The workers of a few small factories joined in the fight, cherishing the heroism of winning glory for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland. The first technical step in the trial making of this high-grade alloy plate was the refining of alloy. The workers of Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Factory bravely shouldered this heavy load. This factory did not have a foreign furnace for refining the alloy. They refined the alloy by means of a native furnace. Molds were lacking, and they borrowed some from other units. Powered casting equipment was lacking, and they made a substitute by hanging a used trolley on a tripod stand. The workers said heroically: "We are using the equipment of the twenties to make products of the seventies." They fought arduously through day and night and labored selflessly. A few comrades fell ill but they stood firm at their posts and worked hard. In this way, they overcame one difficulty after another and eventually made the first heat of alloy for trial making this high-grade alloy plate.

Workers of Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling Mill who were responsible for the task of rolling never before had the experience of trial rolling the high-grade alloy plate. In the course of trial rolling, they had no technical data. But, they learned while working. Their first trial failed, and their second trial also failed. They gathered around the rolling mill and repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "All newborn matter will

invariably grow up in the midst of hardships and setbacks." They decided to combine their dauntless spirit of daring to think and to act with the scientific attitude, to draw experience from their failure and to continuously work at this difficult problem. They got together with the comrades of Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Factory and analyzed and studied all links of technology one by one from casting to rolling. They found the causes of their failure, adopted effective measures and made trial rolling again. The revolutionary workers of these several small factories worked with united efforts and, using only four days and four nights, successfully refined and rolled this kind of high-grade alloy plate. After making the first batch of high-grade alloy plate, they remolded their old equipment and mass-produced this product, taking less than three months' time and using only several hundred thousand yuan.

The broad masses of revolutionary workers on the front of metallurgy in Shanghai have learned deeply through the trial making of the high-grade alloy plate that a violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines exists throughout the socialist construction. Shanghai Non-Ferrous Alloy Factory, Shanghai Non-Ferrous Metal Rolling Mill and other small units have been able to do a big job and to turn out an advanced product by means of their native equipment because they have constantly and perseveringly put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, relentlessly grasped the key link of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. They do firmly and through to the end whatever is in conformity with Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. They firmly struggle against anything that is incompatible to Chairman Mao's teachings and is against the general line of socialist construction. Subsequently, they have won a big victory.

The broad masses of workers on the front of metallurgy in Shanghai resolve to hold still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to penetratingly and perseveringly carry out revolutionary mass criticism against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry, and to fight bravely to win a new victory of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to accomplish the State plan for 1970.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Inspired by Spirit of 9th Party Congress People's Liberation Army Brings About New High Tide in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

warmly responding to the great leader chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" at the ninth party congress, the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army are resolutely carrying out vice-chairman lin's important instruction: "we should carry on in a deep-going way the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought". they have broadened and deepened the living study and application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised it to a new level.

while warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the ninth party congress, the p.l.a. commanders and fighters pledge themselves to rally ever more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, resolutely carry out all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress and make new contributions to defending the great socialist motherland and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

taking vice-chairman lin as their brilliant example all p.l.a. units have made their profound proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought and to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line the powerful impetus in the past year for the living study and application of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. while studying chairman mao's great revolutionary practice the commanders and fighters have reviewed the history of the country's revolutionary struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the party, and the history of the growth and development of the army and the history of the international communist movement. this has deepened their proletarian feelings for chairman mao.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, all units of the army are conscientiously studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely implementing chairman mao's great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the army has furthered its revolutionization and militancy.

over the past year, the commanders and fighters have worked hard to make their companies "four good" companies to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, persistently given prominence to proletarian politics, correctly handled the relationship between being good in political and ideological work and the three other aspects. the number of "four good" companies is increasing. advanced companies have made new progress, and the others are advancing with big strides trying to catch up with them. many "five good" fighters have come forward, and numerous new cadres have quickly matured.

chairman mao teaches: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation"

through the living study and application of this great teaching, the commanders and fighters have increased their awareness of the significance of preparedness against war and understood more fully their important duty to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat. the commanders and fighters of the sixth company of a kwangchow unit said: "in order to defend the dictatorship of the proletariat we must firmly foster the idea of being combat ready. so long as there are imperialism, revisionism and reaction in the world, we will never put our guns down."

the commanders and fighters doing the work of "three supports" and "two militaries" (that is, support industry, support agriculture, support the broad masses of the left, military control, political and military training) have warmly responded to chairman mao's great call: "unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. this must be fully achieved in every factory, village, office and school." taking unit 8341 as the example, they used chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to help the revolutionary committees at all levels to do a better job in carrying out the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress. as a result, the great proletarian cultural revolution is going better and better.

the p.l.a. men of the "red ninth company, a model unit in the study of chairman mao's works" who are supporting the broad masses of the left in the changchun number one motor vehicle plant, and the p.l.a. men working in the capital iron and steel company and the shanghai boiler factory have warmly helped the cadres and workers study and apply chairman mao's great instructions on struggle-criticism-transformation. this has helped the cadres and workers change their mental outlook and stimulated the struggle-criticism-transformation.

grasping closely the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines, the p.l.a. men supporting the left in anhsi county of fukien province, the tsingtao port administration and the szechwan teachers' college, have united and led the masses in carrying out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, in launching fierce attacks on the handful of class enemies. this strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, on the political, economic and ideological-cultural fields and raised the consciousness of the revolutionary masses in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. a high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war has come into being.

taking chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the guiding thinking, the party organizations at all levels in the army have energetically strengthened party building over the past year. the party members have conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy", studied vice-chairman lin's political report

to the ninth party congress and the new party constitution. they have deepened the revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi on party building. as a result, they have greatly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and the consciousness of continuing the revolution. they have greatly raised their consciousness of the party.

in line with the new party constitution, the party organizations at all levels in the army have made the living study and application of mao tsetung thought the most fundamental task in party building. the party committees at all levels and the party branches have given first place to leading the army in studying and applying mao tsetung thought well. the party members have played an exemplary vanguard role to the full in the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, in making their companies "four good" companies and in carrying out the tasks of "three supports" and "two militaries".

NATIONAL MINORITIES

National Minority Woman Peasant Follows Chairman Mao in Making Revolution

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 5, 1970)

tung sai-wa, a woman peasant of hui nationality in the ningsia hui autonomous region of northwest china has been closely following chairman mao over the past 20 years in making revolution. she is an activist in the region in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and is praised by the local revolutionary masses. holding fast to the socialist road, she has played a vanguard role since the agricultural mutual aid and cooperation movements to the establishment of the people's commune.

tung sai-wa is now a member of the communist party committee of the hungchi people's commune in chingyuan county of ningsia and vice-chairman of the commune's revolutionary committee. in line with chairman mao's teaching: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", she and other leading members of the commune have led the poor and lower-middle peasants in fostering the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, determined to build the hungchi commune into a socialist new countryside.

tung sai-wa was born into a poor peasant family. before liberation, she was forced to toil for landlords when she was very young. she wore only gunny sacking in the bitterly cold winter. her father was a farmhand all his life and eventually went blind. chairman mao and the chinese communist party rescued her family from misery.

she is boundlessly loyal to chairman mao. after the land reform, when chairman mao called on the peasants to get organized and get together to take the socialist road, tung sai-wa took the lead in organizing a mutual aid team. at that time, according to the old feudal customs in the locality, women of hui nationality were not supposed to work outside their homes, let alone participation in collective productive labour. in order to smash this old custom, tung sai-wa took the lead in work. fearing neither dirty nor toilsome labour, she joined

the others in cleaning out the stables and carting manure to the fields, and carrying water to fight drought. her actions encouraged other poor and lower-middle women peasants to take part in farm work, thus speeding up the progress of the mutual-aid and cooperation movements of the locality.

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "only socialism can save china", she took the lead in establishing agricultural producer's cooperatives and the people's commune in the locality.

tung sai-wa has been diligent in her living study and application of mao tsetung thought, having profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao. she makes use of every spare minute to study "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" and chairman mao's three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, she is highly vigilant against the class enemy.

at a time when the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi advocated "fixing output quotas on the basis of the individual households" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash in an attempt to restore capitalism, the handful of class enemies in tung sai-wa's production brigade also tried sabotage. a landlord went so far as to try to prevent a poor peasant from rebuilding his house which had been confiscated from the landlord and distributed to the poor peasant in the land reform. guided by chairman mao's brilliant teaching "never forget class struggle", tung sai-wa immediately sensed acute class struggle in this incident. she led the poor and lower-middle peasants in resolute struggle against this landlord and made him to admit his crime.

tung sai-wa is utterly devoted to the interests of the collective and the people. once when she was hoeing a soya bean plot, it suddenly began to rain heavily. she remembered that there was a sheepfold up on the slope and that the sheep might be threatened by the downpour, so she rushed to the sheepfold. when she got there, the earthern wall of the enclosure, soaked by rain water, was about to fall down. at the crucial moment, chairman mao's teaching "when we die for the people it is a worthy death" rang in her ears. although she was pregnant, she jumped into the fold and dragged out the sheep one by one. she then drove the herd into a cave and built a fire to keep the sheep warm. by the time some commune members arrived, she was drenched and covered with mud. they urged her to take a rest, but she went out into the rain again to inspect the collective barn and the poor and lower-middle peasants' houses.

tung sai-wa attaches great importance to the opinions from the masses about her work, especially their criticism. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, she followed chairman mao's teaching "you should put politics in command, go among the masses and, together with them, carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution still better." she went among the people and consulted the poor and lower-middle peasants to improve her work. with unbounded enthusiasm for work, she led the commune members in production during the day and organized the communist party members and cadres to study chairman mao's works and relentlessly criticize liu shao-chi's sinister book "self-cultivation" in the evenings. this helped the party members and cadres raise their consciousness in serving the people and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

when the revolutionary committee of the hungchi people's commune was founded, tung sai-wa was elected vice-chairman. since then, she has been working with redoubled energy for the common good. in order to implement chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and to bring about an upsurge in the mass drive to learn from the nationally known advanced agricultural tachai production brigade, tung sai-wa conveyed the revolutionary spirit of the tachai people at mao tsetung thought study class run by her production brigade. this was done in the very day she returned from a visit to tachai in shansi province, north china, though she was very exhausted. the next day she went to the production teams to acquaint as many people as possible with the advanced experience of tachai. the masses praised her: "she is really a good party member and cadre armed with mao tsetung thought exclamation"

COAL MINING

Restoration of An Old Coal Mine

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 4, 1970)

resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians of the chingching mining administration in hopei province, north china restored the old chingching coal mine when it was on the verge of being abandoned.

they tapped latent coal resources and built new shafts as their contribution to china's socialist construction, after they roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

newly discovered coal deposits will enable them to continue extraction for another 30 years.

the miners have built several new shafts by their own efforts, and coal output has been constantly on the increase. taking the 1966 output as the base, output increased five per cent in 1967, 23 per cent in 1968 and close to 34 per cent in 1969. the output increase of coking coal in the past three years is equal to the three-year total output of a medium-sized pit.

the chingching coal mine has been in operation for 70 years. before liberation, it was plundered by imperialism, feudal warlords and the kuomintang reactionaries and the productive capacity dropped drastically. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a handful of capitalist-roaders sentenced the mine to extinction. they called for closing down the mine. they designated certain areas as "devoid of coal", and certain other areas as dangerous areas where extraction was forbidden even if there might be coal. they abandoned shafts and closed down the working faces one after another, and transferred the personnel to other places.

during the cultural revolution, the workers with mao tsetung thought as their weapon made up their minds to revive the old mine. they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-

revolutionary revisionist line and were determined to break with the revisionist restrictions. displaying heroism in fearing neither hardship nor death and combining their revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians explored the depth of coal pits in their efforts to extract coal from the "forbidden zones".

a mining area was known as the "tiger's den" on account of its complex geological conditions. bourgeois technical "authorities" closed down this area in the belief that all the coal had been extracted. displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to pull the tiger's tooth, the workers of the no. 3 extraction team overcame many difficulties to discover a deposit of more than one million tons of coal in this dangerous area.

extraction had been forbidden in another area of the mine because of underground combustion. displaying a dauntless revolutionary spirit and relying on their collective wisdom, the workers soon put out the underground fire and discovered a large deposit.

guided by mao tsetung thought, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians have conquered all the "forbidden areas" and other dangerous areas and discovered coal resources that run to tens of millions of tons.

SUGAR CANE

Kwangtung Province Grows More Sugar Cane

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 5, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of kwangtung province, a major sugar cane area, are developing production under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

the area under sugar cane in kwangtung is about 30 per cent above that for the same period of last year. such leading sugar cane areas as swatow, foshan, chanchiang, and huiyang regions have already fulfilled or topped the year's planting targets. field management has been improved and the seed canes are growing well.

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province have strengthened the leadership in the planting since last winter in accordance with the state plan. many regions have sent leading cadres to go to the production front to mobilize the masses for carrying out the planting plan and solve problems arising in fertilizer, seed cane supply, etc. this has been effective and is aimed at ensuring a still better harvest this year.

the revolutionary committees have grasped firmly the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, conscientiously organized the masses to study chairman mao's instructions, and criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities as "putting profit in command" and "freedom of planting" advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. this heightened the determination of the revolutionary cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to plant sugar cane for the revolution. this speeded up the planting.

the revolutionary cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the chanchiang region, displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, carried water on shoulder poles to fight drought and fulfilled the planting plan promptly and well.

FORESTRY

Northeast China Forestry Plantation Housewives Do Farm Work

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 5, 1970)

in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "china's women are a vast reserve of labour power. this reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country", the santaokou forestry plantation in the changpai mountains of northeast china has scored remarkable achievements in organizing workers' family members to take part in farm work and side-line occupations. the plantation has been able to meet all its grain and vegetable needs since 1967 and has had a surplus.

this plantation of the tunhua afforestation bureau in the yenpien korean autonomous chou, kirin province, was set up in 1962. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as a result of the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the plantation only paid attention to timber production. it relied on the state for grain and vegetables needed by the workers and their family members. the initiative of the housewives had not been brought into play in the slightest.

the resounding great proletarian cultural revolution awakened santaokou. the revolutionary workers and their family members have greatly raised their political consciousness in the fierce struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines.

when chairman mao's "may 7" directive reached the plantation, the workers and their family members conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching for workers: "while mainly engaging in industrial activity, ... where conditions permit, they should also engage in agriculture and side-occupations, just as people do in the taching oilfield." this teaching by chairman mao pointed out a bright road for them. they came to understand that while timber production should be engaged in mainly, farm work should also be done. bearing in mind the actual situation in the plantation, they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash for running enterprises. many members of workers' families expressed their immediate demand to get out of their homes and take part in farming in order to contribute to the motherland's socialist construction.

in the spring of 1967 shih lan-fang, kao pei-jung and other revolutionary housewives travelled long distances to every residential centre in the mountains of the workers' families and popularized chairman mao's "may 7" directive in one home after another and set up the first housewives' farm production team.

all the workers' wives enthusiastically joined the team. veteran worker liu chin-lai, whose three sons are working, leads a comfortable life. after studying the "may 7" directive, his wife decided to join the team. she said: "we farm for the revolution so as to contribute to socialist construction. we mustn't forget the revolution when we are leading a good life."

since the beginning, the farm production team has carried out chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle. santaokou was strewn with stumps and stones and they were confronted with lots of difficulties in reclaiming the barren land and doing farm work. the housewives dug out the stumps one by one and removed the stones, turning 13 hectares of barren hilly slope into fertile fields.

in the spring of 1969 the streams around santaokou were unusually high. the sowing time was approaching but the fields were still too muddy for people to work there. in order not to miss the farming period the housewives decided to dig ditches to drain water from the fields. the melted snow and bits of ice were cold and biting. reciting chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", the housewives went barefoot into the bitterly cold water, and dug drainage ditches. after working hard for several days and nights they drained the fields and did the sowing in time. that year they gathered a rich harvest of grain.

in taking the "may 7" road, the workers' wives in the santaokou forestry plantation have produced wealth for the collective. but more important, the people's outlook has profoundly changed. formerly the workers' wives were busy with household chores. now they give great attention to the collective and always think of how to contribute to the country. they associate their productive labour closely with consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and their support to the world revolution. some of them have grown from ordinary housewives into vanguard fighters of the proletariat -- glorious communist party members.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Delegation of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabian Gulf (Dhofar) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1970)

the delegation of the people's front for the liberation of the occupied arabian gulf (dhofar) led by talal saad mahmoud, member of the executive committee of the general command of the front, left here by plane for home yesterday after concluding its visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members on the chinese people's association for friendsnip with foreign countries and the other departments concerned, including wu hsiao-ta, kung ta-fei and wang hsiao-yi.

CAMBODIA

Second Message to the Nation by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public here today his second message to his compatriots. full text follows:

your venerable majesty,

respected monks (buddhist),

dear compatriots,

i am extremely grieved to learn the news of the most despicable and savage murder committed openly and in broad daylight by the infantrymen and armoured cars of lon nol, a murder of more than 300 of my compatriots (young and old, men and women and even children, whose only "crime" was to have demanded justice in my favour).

at this extremely sorrowful moment, i bow to honour the memory of the dear ones we have lost and i earnestly request from their families the honour to share their sorrow.

allow me to vow to the memory of the fallen heroes, to whom i owe a lot, that i have never betrayed my people, my race and my motherland as what my enemies accuse me of.

in the past and at present, i have always formulated my domestic and foreign policies entirely in the short, middle and long-term interests of the khmer nation and country.

but as a person who bears the name of norodom and has never tarnished it (and king norodom himself never betrayed his people or motherland, contrary to my enemies' allegations), i

must from now on wage a struggle until honour and justice are given back to me.

i must above all fight to help the khmer people and our country recover their dignity, which is being trampled on by the reactionary valets of the u.s. imperialists.

as a khmer i have the duty to make all sacrifices, including that of my life should circumstances require, so that this clique of reactionaries, lackeys of the u.s. imperialists and western monopoly capitalists, will be smashed in the near future. these reactionaries are carrying out unbridled demagogic propaganda in an attempt to make people, our youth in particular, believe that they are new people, purer and more patriotic than anybody else, but actually they are arch criminals of corruption, usurpers of constitutional power, bloody oppressors of the people and destroyers of the country.

my great mistake with regard to my nation lies in the fact that i granted such people so much honour and power and that i was unpardonably naive in having blind faith in them, which led me to believe, for example, that the young progressive and socialist intellectuals betrayed the nation and damaged the interests of the people.

today, my progressive and socialist young compatriots, whether living abroad or in the "jungle" of cambodia, all pardon me for this blindness and erroneous judgement, because they are fully aware of the decisive role which the ultra-reactionary lon nol played in it.

therefore, my duty is to "accompany" our people, youth and patriotic and progressive intellectuals on the "journey" they are going to make, that is, in their struggle, in their resistance and in their armed revolution. the aim of this revolution is to ensure our nation, for the first time in our history, a new life based on full social justice and a genuine people's democracy which grants that all power will be exercised directly by the people or through the progressive youth and the working people on the basis of national independence and territorial integrity and under the protection of the nationa. religion -- buddhism.

i solemnly reaffirm that under such circumstances, i will not exercise any power, and that my compatriots should not assume my having "nostalgia" for power. when a person has experienced so many humiliations, as is my case at present in the face of my detractors, he cannot have the least regret at losing state responsibilities.

i desire no other privilege than being a fellow-traveller of our people in their historic crusade for liberating the nation from oppression by the fascist-reactionaries and their master, u.s. imperialism.

in this connection, i request my compatriots not to hold peaceful demonstrations so as to avoid being easily and savagely strafed by lon nol's mercenaries. such peaceful demonstrations will unnecessarily cost us lives which would otherwise prove to be more useful if reserved for armed struggle.

this armed struggle, which should be started in the "jungle", is the only road which will lead our people to victory and enable them to realize their ideals.

it is with this conviction that i earnestly request my compatriots, who have been inspired by these ideals and are filled with courage, to go into the "jungle" and join the resistance forces already there.

the zones held by our guerrillas are numerous at present.

please go there and our resistance fighters will be responsible for equipping you and arming you so that you will be able to fight for the motherland.

besides, i want to speak particularly to my compatriots who serve in the army, the police, the provincial guard, the administration and the militia at present.

they should take pains to reflect on the character of the mission entrusted them by the reactionaries, a mission of oppressing and killing the people from whose ranks they themselves have come.

they should also think of the very near future in which the reactionaries will utilize them as cannon fodder in the service of the so-called "free" world and in particular its leader -- u.s. imperialism and neo-colonialism.

they should know that in spite of its wealth this imperialism will not be able to continue to protect for at most another one or two years its lackeys, thieu-ky and company in saigon, souvanna phouma and company in vientiane, kittikachorn and company in bangkok, and lon nol-sirik matak and company in phnom penh.

the future of our indo-china and asia will never be in the "hands" of the americans.

their future will inevitably belong to the peoples of indo-china and asia.

the future of cambodia will belong to the khmer people.

and this very future will be stable and peaceful on the basis of independence, freedom and territorial integrity only when we khmers are good at safeguarding our friendship and solidarity with our neighbours, the people's republic of china and socialist viet nam in particular, and making them durable.

in saying so, i do not want to incite you to fear these neighbours or to "fall on our knees before them" as what my enemies accuse me of. i simply want you to guard against the fraudulent propaganda of the imperialist agents sirik matak and company, who are leading you into error with regard to the distinction between who mortally menaces our future and who on the contrary will ensure us happiness in dignity.

i am absolutely certain that our progressive young elite will have the required ability to ensure that our neighbours will always and fully respect our kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity within its existing frontiers. socialist viet nam (north and south) has already recognized all this de jure and, upon the word of its very high-ranking leaders and in the presence of no less important witnesses, it has only recently again committed itself solemnly to make its nation, people and youth respect all this in the future.

do not believe that the reactionaries who now employ you will have a future. they do not have any future.

but your own future will inevitably be "in the hands" of the khmer people and youth who are fighting imperialism and its lackeys, the reactionaries of phnom penh.

victory will certainly belong to our people and youth because they are not and will never be alone. they have and will always have faithful allies: the fighting peoples of asia, both in our vicinity and in distant areas.

therefore, you should show your loyalty to your people whom the reactionaries pay you to "liquidate".

but even if you try to suppress them, our people will never be exterminated.

remember the tragic end of the anti-popular and reactionary army of chiang kai-shek.

likewise, the khmer reactionary army will inevitably be defeated and smashed by the people.

so if you take pains to think it over a little longer, your conscience will eventually make you feel ashamed of serving the cause of the enemies of your own people.

and if you acknowledge this truth, you should have no regret at losing your present, little and ephemeral comfort.

you should make up your mind to go to the "jungle" where you will establish ties of patriotic friendship and solidarity with our pioneering resistance fighters.

when our people win complete victory over their domestic and foreign enemies, history will gratefully record your contribution to this victory.

x x x

i now conclude my message to the nation.

i express my most faithful sentiments and extend my most affectionate greetings from afar to our venerable queen, to our buddhist clergy and to our patriotic people, with the assurance that i shall soon return to our beloved motherland, that is to say, to the jungle of the popular resistance.

long live kampuchea exclamation

peking, april 4, 1970

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued a statement here on april 2. full text follows:

statement by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia

the illegal phnom penh government has played the apprentice's sorcery in treacherously attacking a brotherly people fighting in difficult conditions for the liberation of the south of its country and in imposing a sanguinary dictatorship on its own people. today it reaps what it has sown. it has just made a desperate appeal to the u.n.o. and the international control commission in order that the two international organizations may come to its rescue.

in my capacity as legal head of state of cambodia and as the exponent of the will of the progressive and anti-imperialist khmer people, i state our official stand as below:

i. in the first place, it is necessary to recall that the so-called "government" headed by lon nol is illegal and has by no means been installed in power in phnom penh by the people because the parliament, which "deposed" me and invested the "government" with full powers on march 18, voted at bayonet point and avoided resorting to a free and normal referendum for the khmer people to settle, in conformity with the spirit of our constitution, the suit the clique of pro-imperialist reactionaries brought against the head of state.

the u.n.o. and the i.c.c. therefore have no right to accept the request of a government which has usurped the constitutional power. that government itself created a state of "alert" to which it wishes to draw the attention of the two international organizations by murdering in broad daylight, publicly, more than 300 of its own unarmed compatriots (including women, elderly people and children in two weeks.)

ii. it is i, as is recognized throughout the world, who succeeded in ensuring my motherland and my people a joyous life in peace and stability for 14 years (1955-1969).

it is not i, and never will it be, who would wish, with a light heart, to plunge my country and my people into disaster.

it is the lon nol clique, and it alone, that deliberately brought about this disaster by staging the violent demonstrations preceding the coup d'etat and the coup itself.

i declare once again that i am not interested in power and that i only await the moment when people's power is established in phnom penh so as to tender to the people, without regret, my resignation from the position of legal head of state.

therefore, if the lon nol clique is not interested in power, it, too, should vow to resign and tender its resignation to the people. the people cannot exercise their "legitimate power" unless the antagonistic forces are disarmed or... after an armed struggle between the people on the one hand and their oppressors and murderers, the fascists, on the other.

if the i.c.c. could come to our country to put an end to this bloody dispute and to guarantee, as in 1955 and in conformity with the 1954 geneva agreements, the real restoration of peace as well as of freedom and normal conditions in which new general elections can be held without the threats of lon nol's mercenary army, i myself and the progressive and anti-imperialist khmer people would only be too glad and would heartily thank the i.c.c., because peace is priceless to us on the condition that democracy is not trampled upon as it is today.

but if the i.c.c. should come only to "legalize", by way of its presence, the phnom penh "power" of the usurpers under the pretext of "detecting" the presence of vietnamese forces fighting against the u.s. imperialist aggressors in south viet nam, my people and i myself maintain that the resumption of i.c.c. activities in our country would absolutely not conform to the spirit of the 1954 geneva agreements.

iii. if the u.n.o. and i.c.c. should genuinely and sincerely wish to bring about peace in cambodia in particular and in indo-china in general (this peace is indivisible for our three peoples of khmer, viet nam and laos), they should have the courage to face the fact that the only cause of the "evil" lies in the absolutely illegal armed intervention in indo-china by the u.s. imperialists and neo-colonialists.

the 1954 geneva agreements restored peace, a complete peace, in cambodia, viet nam and laos.

and according to these same agreements, independent viet nam should be re-unified in july 1956 following general elections that should be conducted freely and normally under the supervision of the i.c.c.

but since 1955 the u.s.a. has brutally intervened in indo-china and committed aggression against it by sending its armed forces there, thus trampling upon the 1954 geneva agreements which have therefore become mere "scraps of paper".

the u.s.a., with the backing of its huge armed forces, deprived south viet nam of its independence, subjected its people to the sanguinary dictatorship of ngo dinh diem and his clique, opposed the reunification of viet nam, committed aggression against north viet nam by means of extremely despicable and savage bombing; in laos, the u.s.a. has violated the 1962 geneva agreements by changing the policy of independence and neutrality of the souvanna phouma government into a policy of alignment with the u.s.a., a policy which even allows the latter to extend the war and air raids to the national territory of the neighbouring brotherly kingdom; in cambodia, the u.s. imperialists, after having failed in their repeated attempts to make me a "second souvanna phouma", have employed all the most dishonorable means in order to do away with me physically, and if this fails, to eliminate me politically. they have just succeeded in their march 18, 1970 "coup" in collusion with the renegades lon nol and sirik matak.

so if there is a foreign power responsible for the misery of the three peoples and countries of indo-china and for their political and social crises, instability and absence of peace, it is no other than the united states of america, and it alone.

the day when the u.s.a. agrees to respect the 1954 and 1962 geneva agreements in spirit and in letter, that is to say, to withdraw all its troops from south viet nam, the whole world will see that from that day on there will be no more war, misery, instability, crises in our three countries of indo-china. as regards my country, in such circumstances, there will

be no more problem of the presence of the anti-imperialist vietnamese forces (and the presence of the pro-u.s. vietnamese forces, which the lon nols have concealed painstakingly) within our frontiers, which have already been recognized de jure by the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of south viet nam. at the same time, our internal political crisis will instantly disappear, because when left alone and without the "backing" of the u.s. imperialists, the lon nol-sirik matak clique (just like the thieu-ky clique in saigon) will not be able to maintain its rule for more than 24 hours in the face of the real people, our progressive and anti-imperialist people.

so if the u.n.o. and the i.c.c. as well as the "geneva" powers sincerely wish to help cambodia restore peace and stability, they should all enjoin the u.s.a., a permanent member (what a mockery exclamation) of the security council, to leave the indo-chinese alone and leave indo-china to the indo-chinese themselves without delay.

without daring to attack the country (the u.s.a.) which is the principal and sole culprit responsible for the war and political instability in the three countries of indo-china, the u.n.o., the i.c.c. and the "geneva" powers absolutely have no right to poke their "nose" into the affairs which concern the indo-chinese only and much less the right to control or condemn the struggle which the peoples of khmer, laos and viet nam are compelled to wage together from now on till final victory, against the u.s. aggressors and interventionists and their lackeys -- the only violators of the geneva agreements on indo-china.

besides, the u.n.o. absolutely has no right to intervene or let its "blue helmets" intervene in indo-china because first, only the "geneva" (1954) powers are legally qualified to be concerned with the destiny of indo-china, and second, because it (u.n.o.) is still far from being a "universal" organization owing to the fact that it has always refused to return to the people's republic of china its seat in the u.n. general assembly and security council. and it is known that the problems of peace and security concerning the world, asia and particularly indo-china, cannot be discussed and settled in a satisfactory way without china's participation.

norodom sihanouk
peking, april 2, 1970

Cambodian Rightist Coup D'Etat Clique Resorts to Fascist Military Measures to Maintain Its Tottering Rule

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1970)

the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, confronted with the mounting opposition of the masses of the people and stricken with fear, is stepping up its fascist military measures in a vain attempt to maintain its reactionary rule. at present, a reign of white terror is prevailing over many places in cambodia.

according to western news agencies and newspapers, the cambodian coup d'etat clique "is putting the country at the verge of war". to suppress the people's resistance, the coup d'etat authorities tried desperately to expand its armed forces. it called up the reservists and ex-servicemen to active service and resorted to other means to "augment the army of 35,000 men to 50,000". "moreover, a 'suppletory force' has been set

up and four battalions with 700 men each have already been formed". universities throughout the country were compelled to close down. about one half of the university students in the country were forcibly drafted into the service. university and middle school students who are not drafted are also compelled to undergo military training.

an april 3 report of a.f.p. from phnom penh said that "phnom penh has become a vast military camp. the new recruits were being trained in stadiums, big avenues of the central area and inside parks and public gardens." "in the ministry of defence, cases of arms and munitions were opened frantically and they were piled up in the corridors and the people are distributing the trellises and brushwood hats." "in the cities, the people are storing provisions."

it was reported that in phnom penh after over two weeks of the coup d'etat, tanks and armoured cars were still rolling here and there. "soldiers with fixed bayonets however guarded the corridors of the tele-communications centre." "at the information ministry in the city centre, two tanks were still on guard." "at 6 p.m. with the start of the curfew forbidding the use of two-wheel vehicles, the streets emptied, the only remaining traffic being vehicles of the cambodian army." "there were roadblocks just outside phnom penh on the road from the airport, and it was impossible to leave the capital for the provinces without a special pass issued by the (coup) authorities."

reporting the condition in other places in cambodia, an a.p. correspondent disclosed on april 3 that at night in a small town, "no one walks in the streets except armed soldiers". in kompong cham city, armoured cars were still stationed in front of the houses of people who refused to take down the portrait of samdech norodom sihanouk. the coup d'etat authorities frenziedly arrested on a large-scale people who dared to resist and had arrested "thousands of persons suspected of being pro-sihanouk". in a city, 64 kilometres south of phnom penh, "two truckloads of about 60 persons were hauled away last week". in takeo city, many residents were interrogated by the reactionary police.

in resorting to every possible fascist measures, the cambodian coup d'etat clique has fully revealed its paper-tiger nature, outwardly strong and inwardly weak. even western news agencies lamented that a sense of anxiety and apprehensions "bores into the high offices of the government (of the coup d'etat clique)." but the cambodian people's resistance "like a flaming fuse is spreading to various areas of the country."

Union of Khmer Students in France Sends Letter of Support to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Paris, Apr. 5, 1970)

the union of khmer students in france has sent a letter to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, strongly denouncing the u.s. imperialist-engineered coup d'etat in cambodia and warmly supporting samdech norodom sihanouk's message to his compatriots and his solemn declaration issued on march 23.

the letter, dated march 29, said, "the military coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, engineered by the cambodian extreme right-wing and the (u.s.) c.i.a., deals a severe blow to the national independence, neutrality and peace of our country and benefits the policy of aggression and war of the u.s. imperialists."

it continued, "the only correct way, in conformity with the interests of our fatherland and our people, is to wage a resolute struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol-sirik matak group, which is in their pay."

it said, "we hail the five-point declaration of march 23, 1970, of the samdech, head of state of cambodia, as a valuable contribution to the relentless fight that our people are now waging against the u.s. imperialists and the government of the coup d'etat in their services, and for the national independence, neutrality, peace, territorial integrity and democracy."

in conclusion, the letter noted, "we are firmly convinced that on this basis, the just struggle of the khmer people will advance by leaps and bounds and triumph."

Ceylon Communist Party Weekly "Tholilali" Denounces US Imperialism for Staging Counter-Revolutionary Coup in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Colombo, Apr. 4, 1970)

"tholilali", a weekly of the communist party of ceylon, in a commentary on march 30 denounced u.s. imperialism for staging the coup d'etat in cambodia against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. it pointed out that the vigorous national liberation movement in southeast asia will surely ring the death knell for the imperialist lackeys in cambodia.

the commentary said that ever since the vietnamese people inflicted repeated defeats on it, u.s. imperialism has been making efforts to have itself established in neighbouring countries. as a part of these efforts, the u.s. troops have intensified the war in laos. upon the american instructions, units of the thailand troops have gone into laos. as a part of the frantic efforts for the same purpose, the u.s. central intelligence agency has carried out its nefarious work in cambodia when the cambodian head of state, sihanouk, was out in a foreign country.

u.s. imperialism, said the commentary, was keeping an eye on cambodia, making ceaseless attempts by all means to entrap cambodia.

having drawn attention to the fact that u.s. imperialism hatched plots against cambodia some years ago, the commentary went on that as their positions turned worse in viet nam, laos and other places, the u.s. imperialists put their hands on cambodia. it can be said that the cambodia coup was carried out in accordance with "the nixon doctrine" of using "asians to fight asians".

exposing u.s. imperialist tactics in engineering the coup d'etat in cambodia, the commentary said that prior to the coup, anti-communist demonstrations were organized and promptly given wide publicity in the "free world" through bourgeois

news media. military equipment was secretly shipped to the counter-revolutionaries. the united states recognized the "new regime" soon after the coup. u.s. lackey, japan, also recognized it in a matter of hours. the u.s. puppet, the south vietnamese "president" nguyen van thieu stated that he had relations with the cambodian counter-revolutionaries.

all these factors made it crystal clear that the u.s. imperialists have stage-managed the cambodian military coup d'etat, the commentary said.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Denounces US Imperialism for Engineering Coup in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a commentary today strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its crimes in instigating the cambodian rightists to stage a coup d'etat in cambodia.

the commentary pointed out that to engineer a coup d'etat and foster the puppet regime in cambodia is a component part of the evil scheme of u.s. imperialism in intensifying the war of aggression in viet nam and the entire indo-china and is its plot to push the "nixon doctrine" in indo-china.

exposing the crimes of u.s. imperialism in engineering the rightist coup d'etat in cambodia, the commentary said that immediately following the violent anti-viet nam incident staged by the cambodian rightist clique in phnom penh on march 11 on instructions of u.s. imperialism, the u.s.-controlled "asian development bank" announced that it had decided to give a loan of 1,670,000 u.s. dollars to cambodia on favourable terms and present it with 80,000 u.s. dollars. in the meantime, many u.s. warships sailed into cambodian territorial waters. on march 18, the cambodian rightist clique staged the coup d'etat and then, carried out a stark-naked fascist dictatorship. on the next day, the u.s. state department hurriedly announced u.s. recognition of the "new regime" in cambodia. before and after the coup d'etat u.s. government and military chieftains made speeches, backing and bolstering the cambodian rightist clique and offering plans for it. the press of the u.s. monopoly capitalists praised the rightist clique, saying that "the coup d'etat merits welcome", and expressed the convicion that after the seizing of political power by the rightist clique "it will be possible to improve the military situation in south viet nam".

the commentary pointed out that the cambodian coup d'etat laid bare once again that the wolf nature of u.s. imperialism will never change. no matter who is the master in the white house, eisenhower, kennedy, johnson or nixon, the u.s. imperialist aggressive ambition of turning the entire indo-china into a u.s. colony and military base has remained the same. since the assumption of power, nixon has frenziedly played counter-revolutionary dual tactics. while resorting to "peace talks" fraud with the coordination of the soviet revisionist renegade clique, he is intensifsing the war of aggression against viet nam behind the facade of "vietnamization" of the war. at the same time, troop reinforcements have been sent to laos to step up aggression there. and now, a coup d'etat was staged in cambodia in an attempt to expand the war of aggression against indo-china and

further to enslave the peoples in southeast asia. all this clearly shows once again that u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the indo-chinese people and the most ferocious enemy of the southeast asian people.

in conclusion, the commentary said: chairman mao has taught us that "the oppressed peoples and nations must not pin their hopes for liberation on the 'sensibleness' of imperialism and its lackeys. they will only triumph by strengthening their unity and persevering in their struggle." the peoples of indo-china and southeast asian countries with the glorious tradition of persisting in protracted revolutionary armed struggle will surely strengthen their unity, develop the people's war, and smash all imperialist schemes and seize ultimate victory exclamation

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai Leaves Peking on Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, left here this morning by special plane on a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing him off at the airport were comrades chen po-ta and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; comrades wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy-chiefs of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and comrades chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee.

among those at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hung-kun, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, wu teh, chang chin-ming, huang chih-yung, lo kuei-po, han nien-lung, hsu yi-hsin, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, lin hai-yun, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng and ting hsi-lin.

members of premier chou en-lai's party include: comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry. they left by the same plane.

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the korean democratic people's republic to china, accompanied premier chou en-lai to pyongyang.

kim jai sook, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in china, and other embassy members were present at the airport.

Premier Chou En-lai Arrives in Pyongyang on Friendly Visit to Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to korea at the invitation of comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea.

premier chou en-lai was accorded a magnificent, warm welcome at pyongyang airport by comrade premier kim il sung; comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs; comrade choi hyun, minister of national defence; comrade li jonk ok, vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; ministers of the korean cabinet; responsible members of political parties and social organizations and people of all circles in pyongyang.

present at the airport were also comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and all the staff members of the chinese embassy, representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea.

foreign diplomatic envoys to korea were also present.

comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china; comrade yang teh-chung, leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, who are accompanying premier chou en-lai in the visit, arrived here on the same plane.

comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, who is accompanying premier chou en-lai, arrived on the same plane.

today a festive atmosphere prevailed in pyongyang airport. a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the leader of the korean people, were put up at the centre of the airport. floating high in the sky over the airport were multi-colour balloons to which the fluttering national flags of china and korea were tied. the welcoming masses at the airport were carrying aloft streamers inscribed with the slogans: "long live chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the chinese people exclamation" "long live comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean

people exclamation" and "warm welcome to comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china exclamation"

at eleven a.m., the special plane carrying premier chou en-lai landed slowly. the welcoming crowd at the airport enthusiastically applauded and cheered to welcome the arrival of premier chou en-lai.

after premier chou en-lai alighted from the plane, premier kim il sung and other korean leaders stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with him.

youngsters wearing colourful national costumes presented bouquets to premier chou en-lai and his party.

then the national anthems of china and korea were played by the band and a salvo of 21 guns was fired while premier chou en-lai accompanied by premier kim il sung reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the army.

premier chou en-lai shook hands with the leaders of various circles in korea and the envoys of various countries who were there to welcome him.

at the welcoming ceremony held at the airport, premier kim il sung gave a welcoming speech (full text to be released separately).

premier chou en-lai also made a speech (full text to be released separately).

their speeches were time and again punctuated by applause and cheers from the welcoming masses. after their speeches, premier chou en-lai accompanied by premier kim il sung went round to meet the masses welcoming him.

along the road of more than 10 li from the suburb of pyongyang to the guest house, national flags and huge streamers were put up on both sides. the streamers were inscribed with the slogans: "long live the militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese peoples cemented with blood exclamation", "step up anti-u.s. struggle exclamation" and "resolutely smash the sinister activities for aggression against asia by the reviving japanese militarism exclamation"

when premier chou en-lai accompanied by premier kim il sung entered pyongyang city in an open car, hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets to express their warm welcome by waving bouquets and the national flags of the two countries and shouting "friendship", "unity" and other slogans. many korean women and youths in colourful national costumes welcomed the distinguished chinese guests with national dances and music.

Premier Kim Il Sung Speaks at Ceremony Welcoming Premier Chou En-lai at Pyongyang Airport

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, delivered a speech at the ceremony welcoming premier chou en-lai at pyongyang airport. the full text of his speech reads:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,
dear chinese guests,
comrades and friends:

in the name of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the entire korean people, i extend warm welcome to our close friend comrade chou en-lai and his party on their visit to our country.

with warm feelings of friendship, the korean people jubilantly welcome comrade chou en-lai, envoy of the fraternal chinese people.

the people of our two countries who have for a long time gone through thick and thin together and shared the same destiny are close comrades-in-arms and brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies -- japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism.

the korean people hold most dear their friendship with the chinese people cemented in the raging flames of bloody and arduous revolutionary struggles.

the people of our country heartily rejoice at the achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party of china, in the struggle for building a new china by holding high the banner of self-reliance and with high political enthusiasm and industrious labour after having victoriously accomplished the great chinese revolution; and they sincerely hope that the all-round might of the people's republic of china will grow and be strengthened rapidly.

comrade premier,

a tense situation has been created in asia as a result of the u.s. and japanese imperialists' brazen and sinister moves for aggression and war. your visit to our country at this juncture is an event of great significance.

the visit to our country by comrade premier and the warm welcome accorded you by the people of our country are manifestations of the unanimous will and aspirations of the two peoples to strengthen the link of militant friendship sealed in blood and deal jointly with imperialist aggression.

we are convinced that your visit will contribute greatly to the strengthening of mutual support and cooperation between korea and china in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and for socialism.

i wish that our distinguished guests -- comrade premier and his party -- will have a happy and fruitful time during their stay in our country. i also wish that your present visit will bear good results.

long live the militant friendship and fraternal unity between the peoples of korea and china exclamation /

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Welcoming Ceremony at Pyongyang Airport

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, delivered a speech at the welcoming ceremony at pyongyang airport. the full text of the speech reads as follows:

respected comrade premier kim il sung,

respected comrade president choi yong kun,

comrades and friends,

today i am very glad to come on a friendly visit to our fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of comrade premier kim il sung.

on stepping upon the soil of your heroic nation, i would like first of all to express cordial greetings on behalf of the chinese people's leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people to the korean people's leader comrade premier kim il sung, the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people exclamation

we express sincere thanks to you for such a magnificent and warm welcome exclamation

china and korea are neighbours closely related like lips and teeth, and our two peoples are intimate brothers. both in the long struggle against japanese imperialism and in the war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression, our two peoples stood together and fought shoulder to shoulder. common struggles have bound our two peoples in a profound militant friendship. our friendship is cemented with blood; it has been long tested and will stand up to future tests.

at present, u.s. imperialism is advocating in asia a policy of war expansion of making "asians fight asians". fostered energetically by u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries are stepping up the revival of militarism, willingly serving as the former's shock troops. colluding with each other, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the peoples of china, korea, the three countries of indo-china and other asian countries. under such circumstances, the further strengthening of the militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples is of great significance. the chinese people will forever stand by the fraternal korean people in their struggle to defend the security of their fatherland.

not long ago, the korean party and government delegation led by comrade president choi yong kun visited china and joined the chinese people in joyously celebrating the glorious festival of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. and now, we have come to your country on a friendly visit. we believe that through mutual visits of the leaders of our two countries, the friendly relations between our two countries will surely further develop and grow stronger exclamation

long live the heroic korean people exclamation

long live the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai Calls on Premier Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this afternoon called on comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present on the occasion on the korean side were: comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade kim il, first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier and foreign minister; comrade hun dam, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and comrade kim yung nam, vice-head of a department of the central committee of the korean workers' party.

comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, was also present.

accompanying premier chou en-lai in his call were: comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang ten-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk on the occasion.

Premier Kim Il Sung Gives Grand State Banquet in Honor of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a grand state banquet at mansoodai assembly hall here this evening to welcome comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

present at the banquet were: comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade kim il, first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; comrade kim kwang nyup, vice-premier; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier and foreign minister; comrade choi hyun, minister of national defence; comrade li jong ok, vice-premier; comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly.

those who accompany premier chou en-lai in this visit including comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang ten-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, also attended the banquet on invitation.

the banquet started amidst the strains of the national anthems of china and korea.

premier kim il sung delivered a speech at the banquet (full text of the speech will be released separately).

then, premier chou en-lai delivered a speech at the banquet (full text of the speech will be released separately).

present at the banquet were also ministers of the korean cabinet, responsible members of korean political parties and social organizations. comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, was also present.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy in korea; representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission; and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea were also present at the banquet on invitation.

foreign diplomatic envoys to korea were also present.

korean artists gave a superb performance of korean and chinese songs and music at the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Premier Kim Il Sung Speaks at Banquet in Honor of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, made a speech at the banquet to welcome comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the full text of the speech reads as follows:

respected comrade chou en-lai,
dear guests from china,
dear comrades and friends:

today, with feelings of joy we welcome in our capital pyongyang our close friend comrade premier chou en-lai.

at his banquet filled with feelings of fraternal friendship, i, in the name of the central committee of the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and all the korean people, once again extend my warm welcome to comrade premier and the distinguished chinese guests accompanying you in this visit.

korea and china are friendly neighbours linked together as blood and flesh and the people of the two countries are brothers bound by deep-rooted friendship ties.

to oppose imperialism and strive for freedom and national independence, the people of our two countries have traversed the path of protracted, arduous and difficult struggle and in the course of it shed a great deal of blood.

under the banner of resistance against japan, the communists and revolutionary workers and peasants of korea and china have struggled together arms in hand against their common enemy, japanese imperialism. during the korean war, the people of the two countries fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench against the joint forces of world reaction headed by u.s. imperialism.

the korean and chinese people have realized through real life that the struggles of the people of the two countries against imperialist aggression and in defence of the security of their countries and the victorious fruits of their revolutions are closely linked together.

in the past, the people of our two countries achieved victory in struggle by relying on the strength of unity; hereafter, we will also struggle shoulder to shoulder to seize victory.

the achievements of the people of the two countries in revolution and construction have further increased our strength.

under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by comrade mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people launched fierce struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionary forces and won the great victory of the chinese revolution.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china are the fundamental turning point in the history of the chinese people and an epoch-making event which has dealt a heavy blow at the imperialist forces of the world and made the situation in asia develop in a direction favourable to peace and socialism. the chinese people who have embarked on the road of creating a new life have devoted all their strength to achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in promoting socialist construction, and have carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution, unfolded the struggle for strengthening national defence and won tremendous achievements.

the korean people wish the chinese people new achievements in the struggle to build socialism in future.

today, under the leadership of our party, the people of our country are continuing to realize completely the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and are vigorously promoting socialist construction.

on the basis of the great social and economic changes already achieved, we are struggling for strengthening more solidly the revolutionary base of the northern part of the republic and for completing the historic task of unification of the fatherland.

the people of our country will never forget the lofty internationalist support given by the fraternal chinese people in the difficult days during the war for the liberation of our fatherland and during post-war reconstruction, and are grateful for their support to and solidarity with the korean people's struggle for the unification of the fatherland.

this support and solidarity given by the chinese people will be forever engraved in the hearts of the korean people.

comrades and friends exclamation

u.s. imperialism is carrying out in an intensified manner armed aggression and sabotage activities against the socialist countries and the new-born independent countries and is savagely suppressing the people's liberation struggles. the present situation calls for joint efforts of the revolutionary people to cope with it.

u.s. imperialism is now turning its spearhead of aggression to asia, carrying out conspiratorial activities, and trying to muster the japanese militarist forces and the satellite countries and puppets in asia in a vain attempt to realize its aggressive ambition by making asians fight asians.

the japanese militarist forces which have been revived by u.s. imperialism single-handedly are further speeding up the process of militarization and fascistization of japan, and are flagrantly marching on the path of aggression against the asian people. japan has become the outpost position and base for aggressive wars in asia.

u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarist forces are colluding with each other, vigorously pushing the policy of colonial plunder of south korea and of turning it into a military base, attempting still more frenziedly to unleash a war of aggression in korea, pursuing a policy of hostility towards the people's republic of china and being obstinately bent on plotting to create "two chinas".

under the guise of the "vietnamization" of the war, u.s. imperialism is intensifying its war of aggression against viet nam and is gradually expanding its armed intervention in laos. it fostered the rightist reactionary forces in cambodia to stage a coup d'etat not long ago with the aim to turn the country to the right.

but, no matter how desperately they may struggle, u.s. imperialism and japanese imperialism cannot check the revolutionary struggle of the people in this area, and will never succeed in their objective of aggression in asia. the time has changed and asia of today is no longer the asia of the past. should u.s. imperialism and japanese imperialism forget the historical lesson and dare to launch a new adventurous war of aggression again, then the korean people will, as in the past, together with the chinese people, fight against the enemy to the end in defence of the victorous gains of socialism and in defence of peace in asia and the rest of the world.

u.s. imperialism will be driven out of south korea, taiwan and other places of asia sooner or later as a result of the staunch struggle of the korean people, the chinese people and other asian people.

the korean people consider it their sacred internationalist duty to actively support the revolutionary struggle of all peoples against u.s. imperialism.

the people of our country resolutely oppose the criminal war of aggression conducted by u.s. imperialism against viet nam, and actively support the heroic vietnamese people in their just struggle.

our people firmly support the cuban people in their valiant struggle for smashing the incessant aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism so as to defend the revolutionary fruits of victory and for carrying on socialist construction successfully.

the korean people condemn the u.s. imperialists for their armed intervention against laos and actively support the laotian people's struggle for national independence.

our people actively support the arab people's just struggle against the armed aggression by u.s. imperialism and its lackey, zionism, and for defending their national independence and dignity, recovering the lost arab land and realizing the liberation of the palestinian people.

the korean people voice their support to and militant solidarity with the people in various parts of the world for their struggle against u.s. imperialism and colonialism and for freedom and emancipation.

our people will continue hereafter to hold aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-u.s.

struggle, to unite with the people of socialist countries and with the revolutionary people in asia, africa and latin america and all the progressive people the world over and to fight staunchly for peace, democracy and national independence and for the triumph of the common cause of socialism.

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

you have come to visit our country at a time when u.s. and japanese imperialism is carrying out more flagrantly conspiratorial activities of aggression and war.

we believe that your visit to our country will make a new contribution to the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between korea and china in the interest of the common cause of our two peoples.

i propose a toast to

the unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china,

the prosperity and growth of the people's republic of china,

the militant unity of the world's revolutionary people who are struggling against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism,

the health of comrade mao tsetung,

the health of comrade chou en-lai,

the health of the distinguished chinese guests,

the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries, and

the health of all the comrades present.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Welcoming Banquet Given by Premier Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 5, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, made a speech at the welcoming banquet given by comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea. the full text of his speech reads as follows:

respected comrade premier kim il sung,
respected comrade president choi yong kun,
comrades and friends,

upon our arrival today in your capital pyongyang, we were accorded a magnificent and warm welcome by the fraternal korean people. and now comrade premier kim il sung is holding such a grand banquet for us, giving us an opportunity of gathering joyously with the leading comrades of the korean party and government. we are indeed very happy. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, i extend cordial greetings and high respects to the korean workers' party and the korean government headed by comrade kim il sung and the fraternal korean people.

the heroic korean people have a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. in order to win liberation for their fatherland, the korean people waged long and most arduous struggles against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism and won great victories. and now, under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people, displaying a spirit of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands and of hard struggle, are devoting themselves to the defence of their country and their sovereignty. the chinese people warmly congratulate the korean people on their achievements and sincerely wish them continued new victories in the days to come.

to date u.s. imperialism is still forcibly occupying south korea and threatening the security of the democratic people's republic of korea. the chinese people firmly support the heroic korean people in carrying to the end until final victory the just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of korea.

the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. u.s. imperialism is in the grip of grave political and economic crises, and beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, it has landed itself in an impasse. but it has not, and will never, change its aggressive nature. u.s. imperialism is making intensified efforts to carry out its counter-revolutionary dual tactics to suppress the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and maintain its tottering colonial rule.

in asia, u.s. imperialism has all along used the japanese reactionaries as its principal assistant in pushing forward its policies of aggression and war. in order to extricate itself from the predicament in which its strength cannot meet its ambitions, the nixon government, since coming to office, has put forward the so-called "new asia policy" of using asians to fight asians, placing greater reliance on the japanese

reactionaries and making them serve as its shock troops against the people of the asian countries. actively fostered by u.s. imperialism, the sato government, the most reactionary and aggressive japanese government since the end of world war ii, which is inflated with wild ambitions and unbridled arrogance, is wantonly attempting to take the old path traversed by japanese militarism in the past and realize its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". last november, eisaku sato visited the united states and issued a japan-u.s. joint communique with nixon, pushing to a new stage the military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the japan-u.s. joint communique is a new u.s.-japanese military alliance spearheaded against the peoples of asia.

under the guise of the so-called "reversion of okinawa", the japanese reactionaries have no scruples in selling out the national interests and sovereignty of japan, willingly tying the whole of japan onto the war chariot of u.s. imperialism and turning japan proper into a military base of u.s. imperialism for its aggression in asia just as in the case of okinawa.

speaking through the medium of eisaku sato, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have openly clamoured that taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan," that korea "is essential to japan's own security" and that japan wants to play a "role" in indo-china. recently, a director of the legislation bureau of the japanese government was even more blatant in declaring that japan would dispatch "self-defence forces" to south korea under the pretext of "protecting" its "rights and interests" there. obviously, the aim of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is to perpetuate the forcible occupation of taiwan and obstruct the chinese people from liberating their own territory taiwan province; perpetuate the forcible occupation of south korea and obstruct the reunification of korea; and perpetuate the division of viet nam and obstruct the vietnamese people from liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland.

the wanton designs of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have met with the resolute opposition of the peoples of china, korea and viet nam as well as of the peoples of japan, the united states and the rest of the world.

at present, the attitude taken towards the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and towards japanese militarism constitutes an important criterion for distinguishing between genuine and sham revolution, between genuine and sham socialism and between genuine and sham marxism-leninism, and as pointed out by our korean comrades: "this is a question of fundamental stand."

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic." the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their accomplices will never cease making troubles. but today it is the asian peoples, including the japanese people, and not u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, who decide the destiny of asia. should u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism be so blinded by their lust for gains as to obdurately impose a war of aggression on the peoples of china and korea and other asian countries, they will surely suffer even more ignominious defeat and have themselves destroyed in the fire they kindle.

under the heavy blows of the heroic vietnamese and laotian peoples, u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeat in its war of aggression against viet nam and laos. in order to save itself from defeat, the nixon government is flagrantly carrying out aggression, intervention and subversive activities against cambodia while stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression against viet nam and laos.

recently, u.s. imperialism has openly instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. this is another frantic provocation made by u.s. imperialism against the peoples of cambodia, laos, viet nam and other asian countries. on march 23, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, issued his message to compatriots and five-point declaration, sternly denouncing the towering crimes of u.s. imperialism and the cambodian rightist clique and calling on all patriotic cambodian people to unite to form the national united front of kampuchea and wage a resolute struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the chinese government and people firmly support this just stand taken by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and they consistently support the policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity firmly pursued by samdech norodom sihanouk. we are deeply convinced that the cambodian people, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of viet nam and laos and supported by the people of the whole world, will certainly win complete victory in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

comrades and friends exclamation

the present situation in our country is very good. the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung has won great victory and has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and shattered the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism to restore capitalism in our country. tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution and armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought, the chinese people are determined to fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty, give firm support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the world and carry to the end the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

china and korea are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. there exists a traditional militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. this friendship cemented with blood was forged and has grown in the course of the protracted struggle against our common enemies, u.s. and japanese imperialism. the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples is the embodiment of the intimate relationship of our two peoples who share weal and woe and are closely linked like the lips and the teeth. common interests and common problems of security have bound and united our two peoples together. in the face of new threats of aggression and war by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the chinese and korean peoples must unite closely and enhance preparedness against war in our common fight against the enemies. the chinese government and people will, as always, work for the consolidation and development of the militant friendship and unity between china and korea.

long live the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the health of comrade premier kim il sung,

to the health of comrade president choi yong kun,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends exclamation

USSR

Commentary: Scapegoats That Cannot Bear the Blame for Others

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1970)

commentary: "scapegoats that cannot bear the blame for others":

in the soviet union today under the rule of a handful of revisionist renegades, it is the toughest job to take the two portfolios, one is to be the agricultural minister and the other the minister of food industry.

when replacing khrushchov, brezhnev bragged about his plan to "improve" the soviet economy which had been turned into a mess by khrushchov, as if he had the ability to realize khrushchov's "goulash communism". now, more than five years have elapsed ever since, and one will find without difficulty even from the obviously much minimized figures published by the soviet central statistical board that the average per capita output of potato in the soviet union in 1969 reduced by 7 per cent as compared with that in 1964, the year when khrushchov fell. things went bad as well with beef. the per capita number of cattle in the soviet union in 1969 dropped by 5 per cent as compared with that in 1965. the per capita output of other agricultural and animal products are also on the decrease. for instance, the number of pigs dropped by 12 per cent and sheep by 4 per cent. the output of vegetables decreased by 12 per cent compared with 1964, and that of grains also dropped. in order to embellish their ostentatious activities to commemorate the centenary of lenin's birth, this handful of soviet revisionist renegades who flaunt the banner of lenin while engaging in evil things in betrayal of him have despatched a great number of persons to buy beef and other foodstuff from western countries. the hard fact is: in the soviet union today, potatoes are becoming less and less and it is difficult to get beef in the market. the so-called "communism", the early realization of which khrushchov had much vaunted, is nowhere to be found and is mentioned no longer.

the phoney communism promoted by brezhnev and his ilk has been discredited by the soviet people who have shown strong dissatisfaction with and indignation at their perverse acts. the new tsars' throne is tottering. to ease the people's dissatisfaction and to maintain their reactionary rule, brezhnev and his ilk made the minister of food industry their scapegoat. not long ago, the minister of food industry zotov was announced to be removed from his post. this was

the second time that brezhnev changed the head of the food industry since he came into power. brezhnev and his ilk levelled various charges against zotov, saying that he should be held responsible for "the long-term failure to make full use of the productive capacity" by many enterprises, that he "is lagging behind in fulfilling the plan for labour productivity", and that "there was a considerable delay" in the fulfilment of the plan for putting into operation of projects under construction. it seems as if the minister of food industry were to be blamed for all the grave economic difficulties and food shortage in the soviet union today, and the replacement of a minister of food industry would bring potatoes and beef to the joy of everybody. however, ministers can be replaced but the quantity of food cannot be increased. as revealed in the communique of the soviet central statistical board, the output of the food industry of the country further reduced in february after the new minister's taking office, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

everybody knows that it is precisely because the clique of a handful of renegades headed by brezhnev has usurped the leadership of the soviet party and state, restored capitalism in the soviet union and conducted suppression and exploitation of the broad masses of the soviet working people that the soviet economy is landed in an unprecedented chaos. it is precisely because brezhnev and his ilk vigorously push the hitler-like policy of "guns in place of butter" to serve the needs of social-imperialism's expansion and aggression abroad that the economic difficulties in the soviet union have become even more serious. one cannot make bricks without straw. since the production of meat, potato, vegetable, etc. has greatly decreased, how can the "productive capacity" in the factories under the minister of food industry be "made full use of"? is mr. brezhnev so infinitely powerful that he can "make full use of" the "productive capacity" of food mills to turn out goulash without potato and beef?

in fact, the trick to find scapegoats is not an invention of brezhnev but one he has inherited from khrushchov, his own venerable master.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out that one of the characteristics of khrushchov and company is that they "cover up their errors..., and claim all the credit for themselves and shift all the blame on others". at the time when khrushchov was in power and made an awful mess of the soviet agriculture, he made agricultural ministers scapegoats for himself. during the years of his rule, it was the toughest job to be the agricultural minister of the soviet union. in this period, six agricultural ministers had been replaced one after another like a merry-go-round. however, the scapegoats could not bear the blame for him after all and khrushchov was swept into the garbage heap of history.

today, brezhnev once again raised this unworkable magic weapon of khrushchov's and repeatedly changed the responsible officials in food industry as scapegoats for himself. but how can this help brezhnev avoid the same fate as that of khrushchov? the chief criminals are the handful of renegades headed by brezhnev, who have ruined the soviet union, the first socialist country in the world, in such a way that has made life impossible for the people. nobody can take the blame for the towering crimes they have perpetrated themselves.

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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Nourish the Younger Generation with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- Investigation on re-education for educated youths in Paoti hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1970)

> Since 1964, more than 5,000 urban educated youths from Tientsin and Peking have gone to the rural areas of Paoti hsien, Hopei Province, to settle there and to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. By working hard and following Mao's "revolutionary line," they have brought profound changes to the countryside. --SCMP Ed.

In Paoti hsien, Hopei Province, where Hsing Yen-tzu, Hou Chün, and Iron-Girl Chang Hsiu-min--who have set examples for the broad masses of educated youths in China in going to mountain and rural areas to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants--are, more than 5,000 educated youths have settled down in the brigades here in the past few years. In the vast countryside, they are bathing in the bright sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels, are accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Tempered in the three great revolutionary movements and, in particular, the great proletarian cultural revolution, they are growing up soundly.

A New Generation Is Growing Up

In 1955, our great leader Chairman Mao issued this call: "All people who have had some education ought to be very happy to work in the

countryside if they get the chance. In our vast rural areas, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

In 1958, obeying this great teaching given by Chairman Mao and cherishing an ambition to build a socialist new countryside, educated youth Hsing Yen-tzu left middle school and returned to her hometown, Szuchiachuang brigade, Paoti hsien, setting an example for the broad masses of educated youths throughout the country in going to mountain and rural areas. In the same year, educated youth Chang Hsiu-min whose family lived in Hsiaoyuchuang brigade got together with five educated young women to form a shock team and plunged into the three great revolutionary movements to transform the poor and backward aspects of her hometown. In 1962, Hou Chün, a graduate of the senior section of Peking Lianghsiang Middle School, also went along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao, and came from the capital to settle down in Touchiach'iao brigade, Paoti hsien. In and after 1964, more than 5,000 educated youths came from Tientsin, Peking and other cities to settle down in the countryside in Paoti hsien.

Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought and accepting re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, they continuously heightened their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and became a fresh force in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. In the countryside, they enthusiastically propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought and took an active part in the revolutionary mass criticism.

As soon as Chairman Mao's latest directive was published, the educated youths studied and propagated it simultaneously and tried every means possible to propagate the directive in the same night after receiving the directive. In the 379 brigades where groups of educated youths had settled down, the educated youths got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to set up newspaper reading groups, broadcasting groups and commentary groups and spare-time literary and art propaganda teams to actively propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the ideological and cultural fronts in the countryside.

The broad masses of educated youths who came from cities also became a backbone force in the struggle for production and scientific experiment. After being tempered through labor, they learned the fundamentals of farm work and delved into productive work, making contributions toward the development of local agricultural production.

In Touchiach'iao brigade, the educated youths who came from cities joined the revolutionary cadres and old poor peasants to form a three-in-one scientific experiment group to try to find a method for permanently eliminating alkali from the soil. After working arduously, concretely and hard for three years, they reaped for the first time more than 500 catties of maize from each mow of alkaline land at Nantawa, beginning to change the aspect of low yield in Touchiach'iao brigade.

In Minhuichuang brigade, the educated youths from cities got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to nurture and popularize the seeds of fine strains introduced from other areas and planted more than ten varieties of farm crops of fine strains in the farmland in the whole brigade, making the output per mow rise quickly from 100 catties or more to more than 500 catties and turning this grain-short brigade into a brigade with a grain surplus.

In the storm of the three great revolutions in the countryside, this group of educated youths tempered their red hearts that were boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, were determined to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and took a good first step in the long march of ideological revolutionization. They were trusted by the poor and lower-middle peasants. Now, among the educated youths in the whole hsien who came from cities to the countryside, 80 have been elected to be members of the revolutionary committees of brigades and communes and at the hsien and provincial levels; 292 work as accountants, storekeepers and wage-point recorders of the production teams and brigades; 213 serve as agricultural technicians; 60 become operators of agricultural machines of various types; 80 are teachers of privately-run primary schools; 80 are "barefooted doctors"; seven have taken the posts of announcers in the commune or hsien broadcasting stations, and many others are tutors in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

In the past few years, of the educated youths in the whole hsien who have come to the countryside, 314 have been elected representatives of the congress of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the hsien, administrative district and provincial levels, and a group of them have gloriously been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party or the Communist Youth League. The quick growth of this group of educated youths who have come to the countryside is the outcome of their being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres by means of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Teaching Educated Youths To Firmly Take the Road Pointed Out by Chairman Mao

The going of educated youths from cities to the mountain and rural areas is a great social change and a deep-going ideological revolution accompanied from beginning to end by violent struggle between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines. The focal point of the struggle is what flag the educated youths want to raise, what road they should take and what kind of people they are to be brought up as.

Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line demands that the educated youths raise the great flag of revolution, take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants and cultivate themselves as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

But renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the "theory of studying in order to be an official" and "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," in a vain attempt to lead the educated youths astray and to turn them into black seedlings of capitalist restoration.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres in Paoti hsien saw clearly from the living facts of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines that the bourgeoisie was vigorously trying to win over the younger generation from the proletariat. They further understood the correctness and greatness of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and realized that making the educated youths go to the mountain and rural areas was a revolutionary measure of great strategic significance, a major problem concerning the training and upbringing of millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and a permanent plan for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing capitalist restoration.

Revolutionary committees at various levels were set up in Paoti hsien during the great proletarian cultural revolution. With the help of the support-the-Left personnel of the People's Liberation Army, they conscientiously summed up their experience in training educated youths and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought more consciously in re-educating the educated youths. Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes were set up at all levels in the whole hsien and educated youths were organized to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and "Orientation of the Youth Movement" and were mobilized to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to penetratingly and perseveringly carry out revolutionary mass criticism and relentlessly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's black goods of "theory of studying in order to be an official," "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer" and "theory of merging the public with the private," taking as the target the crimes of Chou Yang, Liu Shao-ch'i's agent in the sphere of literature and art and a counter-revolutionary revisionist, in coming twice to Paoti in 1964 to poison the educated youths with the bourgeois ideas of personal fame and gain.

After going through the study and the revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of educated youths hated more bitterly Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, loved more warmly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary lines, and were determined ideologically to make revolution in the countryside for the rest of their lives.

An educated youth said: "Big rascal Liu Shao-ch'i has ruined me. Poisoned by his 'theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," I came here cherishing the idea that I would return to the city to serve as a cadre after working three or five years in the countryside, so that I have long been unable to work contentedly in the countryside. If I still refuse to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to change my old ideas, I shall become a successor to the bourgeoisie. How dangerous this will be!"

Now in the whole hsien, the educated youths who came from cities have gone through a deep change in their mental aspects. They are determined to go forward through to the end along the bright road of integrating themselves with workers and peasants as pointed out by Chairman Mao and to fight for the rest of their lives for realizing great communism. They say heroically: "Closely following Chairman Mao brings happiness and victory! We are resolved to take root in the countryside and to become red ideologically in the countryside and to closely follow Chairman Mao for the rest of our lives!"

Helping Educated Youths Thoroughly Change Their Old Ideas

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Class struggle is a major course of study for young people." Vice Chairman Lin said: "He who does not know the meaning of class and exploitation does not know the meaning of revolution." In view of the fact that the educated youths were born in the new society, grew up under the red banner, had never experienced class exploitation, were apathetic in class affection and had a weak idea of class struggle, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of Paoti hsien obeyed Chairman Mao's teaching and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions and, in the course of re-educating them, put class education in the first position, educated them through labor and production, helped them change their old ideas and old affection, and earnestly helped them solve the problem of whom they should love, whom they should hate, whom they should follow and whom they should serve.

When the educated youths came to the countryside, the first article they were organized by the poor and lower-middle peasants to learn was Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society"; the first lesson they attended was to compare the past with the present, to recall past bitterness and to think about the present happiness; the first meal they ate was the recalling-the-past meal; the first thing they did was to distinguish the households, the people and the classes. Then, they were organized to study and apply the "three constantly read articles" in a living way, to establish the idea of working neither for personal fame nor for personal gain, fearing neither hardship nor death, and being devoted to the revolution and the people. A system was set up governing the activities of talking about the village history, family history and history of revolutionary struggles and calling "talk about application of Mao Tse-tung's thought" meetings, report meetings and friendly-chat meetings. These activities were carried out periodically, so as to continuously heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the educated youths.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres also paid particular attention to taking the actual class struggle as living teaching materials to continuously strengthen the educated youths' concept of the class struggle.

In Szuchiachuang brigade, the educated youths who came from cities had from the very beginning been given lessons on class education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. However, because they had long been poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education in the old schools, they were alienated from class struggle, from practice and from the masses, did not understand very well the acute and complicated class struggle, and even took the eagerness shown them and the presents given them by the landlords and rich-peasant elements as their concern for them. Upon discovering this state of affairs, the poor and lower-middle peasants immediately organized them to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings about classes and class struggle, grasped the practical class struggle and taught them lessons.

It was raining heavily one day. Chiao Yu-yin, a reactionary rich-peasant element, took a bamboo pole to push away the refuse blocking the outlet for water in the courtyard of the house where brigade cadre Wang Ch'ing-chen lived, so as to drain away the water accumulated in the courtyard. Seeing this, an educated youth named Li Ch'ing-k'uei thought he did this out of good intention. But, the poor and lower-middle peasants, applying the method of class analysis, saw through the evil intention of the class enemy. It was discovered that the house in which Wang Ch'ing-chen lived formerly belonged to rich-peasant element Chiao Yu-yin and was confiscated during the agrarian reform. This rascal had his reactionary target in mind when clearing the outlet to drain away water this time. He drained away the water in order to protect the house. He had the vain hope of recovering this house some day. The poor and lower-middle peasants unveiled the sinister features of the class enemy and relentlessly criticized and struggled against Ch'iao Yu-yin's reactionary deed of hoping for a change of political power.

This incident taught the educated youths a living lesson, further brightened their eyes and strengthened their concept of class struggle.

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are born in the mass struggle and grow up in the course of training in the storm of revolution," the revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants assigned, in a planned manner and to the point, the educated youths to the first line of class struggle and let them brave the storm and face the world and receive tempering, so that the educated youths heightened their consciousness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and strengthened their consciousness in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continuing revolution.

In doing labor, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants imposed stern demands on the educated youths and taught them by verbal instructions and personal demonstrations. In view of the shortcomings of the educated youth who could not shed their airs of aloofness and could not integrate themselves with the masses, the poor and lower-middle peasants

repeatedly helped them use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform their world outlook in the course of struggle for production and to cultivate the thinking and feeling of the laboring people.

Hu Cheng-yuan, an educated youth who settled in Peihaochuang brigade, was once pruning the cotton plants. She worked in a rush because she wanted to surpass the commune members. She left the twigs too long like a small tail. Seeing this, old poor peasant Chou Shih-pin said to her: "You have left so many small tails. They will take the nourishment of the plant. This will hinder the growth of the cotton boll and lower output. Pruning the cotton plant is like remolding one's thinking. If thinking is not completely remolded and if a small tail of "selfishness" is left behind, we shall be hindered from making a faster improvement." Thus saying, he patiently taught her to prune the plant. This taught her a very impressive lesson.

It was in this way that the poor and lower-middle peasants used the living facts to influence and educate the educated youths who have come from cities, so that their thinking and feeling gradually went through a deep change.

Taking a Firm Hold Elaborately, Using a Typical Case To Lead the General

Revolutionary committees at all levels in Paoti hsien deeply understood the important significance of Chairman Mao's great directive, "Educated youths should go to the countryside," and put the work of placing and "re-educating" educated youths in the agenda and took a firm hold of this work elaborately. The chairman and other principal leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee often went deeply among the educated youths to learn about their conditions, to solve their problems and to sum up experience. The hsien revolutionary committee also assigned a standing committee member to take charge of this work. In various communes and brigades were also set up re-education leading groups participated in by revolutionary cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives of educated youths, so that there were people to take charge of political work, to teach productive work and to look after everyday life. The educated youths said happily: "The leader takes a firm hold of man's thinking, so that problems are solved quickly and work is carried out in depth."

While leading re-education for the educated youths, Paoti hsien revolutionary committee, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "No one in a leading position is competent to give general guidance to all the units unless he derives concrete experience from particular individuals and events in particular subordinate units," laid particular emphasis on grasping typical cases, establishing examples, and stressed that it was necessary first to make "one point red" and then to turn this "red point" into a red line and to bring about a red area.

The advanced deeds of Hsing Yen-tzu, Hou Chün and Iron Girl Chang Hsiu-min emerged one after another in Paoti and had great influence among the broad masses of educated youths who have come to the countryside. They became examples for the youths to follow. The revolutionary committees at all levels took their deeds as living teaching materials to induce the educated youths to consciously accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to make up their minds to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

In the past few years, a big number of advanced models also emerged from among educated youths coming or returning from cities. Among them were Chang Chen-sheng, an educated youth who fought his way out in the storm of class struggle and settled down in Yangchiak'ou brigade; Hu Cheng-yuan, an educated youth who consciously accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, arduously transformed her world outlook and settled down in Peihaochuang brigade; Hsü Ying-hua, an educated youth who overcame every difficulty, firmly took the road of integration with workers and peasants and returned to Shaochiao brigade, his hometown; educated youth Chao Ai-ling who studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, wholeheartedly serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and settled down in Minhuichuang brigade.

Among the advanced collectives of educated youths who came to the countryside were:

The groups of educated youths who came to the countryside in Tienku brigade and Houhsin brigade which humbly accepted re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants, continuously promoted revolutionization of their thinking, playing an active role in class struggle and struggle for production, and were rated advanced collectives in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought at the hsien and administrative district levels;

The group of educated youths who came to the countryside in Szuchiachuang brigade which resisted the evil winds and waves in the class struggle and defeated the wild attacks launched by the class enemies;

The group of educated youths who came to the countryside in Touchiach'iao brigade which joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting against Nature during the struggle for production and changed the poor aspects there;

The group of educated youths who came to the countryside in Minhuichuang brigade which improved soil and nurtured seeds of fine strains during the campaign of scientific experiment and contributed toward securing a high yield of grain;

The group of educated youths who came to the countryside in Hsiaoyuchuang brigade which was known as the "Iron Girls' Team," fought against hardships, relied on own effort and scored remarkable results during the three great revolutionary movements.

Various communes and brigades had their own models of different types. To sum up experience and to popularize the advanced models, the hsien revolutionary committee, since its establishment, has called three meetings of educated youths who came to the countryside to exchange experience in their living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to two meetings of poor and lower-middle peasants to talk about their experience in re-educating the educated youths. The hsien revolutionary committee also organized advanced exemplary personalities to go among the educated youths and to tell them their experience in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, in accepting re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants and in transforming their world outlook. These models became an example for educated youths all over this hsien to follow. The educated youths said: "We can see and feel these models. We have an example to follow and a target to catch up with. The more we learn from them, the more we love to learn from them and the more vigorously we learn from them."

NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

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"ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING"

Socialist Economic Accounting Must Be Carried Out Successfully

by

Finance Section of Revolutionary Committee of Red Star Mine of Fushun

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 31, 1970)

The following article attacks those who think it unnecessary to keep accounts properly in industrial enterprises and lower costs. It says that their disregard for costs is a variation or reproduction of the bourgeois view of "profit in command."--SCMP Ed.

One of the important tasks in the current class struggle in the economic sphere is to hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, bring proletarian politics to the fore, and severely criticize "profit in command" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Sun Yeh-fang and the like, while at the same time earnestly implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, quicker, better and more economical results" personally formulated by Chairman Mao, strictly carrying out various economic policies of the Party, carrying out socialist economic accounting successfully, striving to lower production costs, delivering more profit to the State and providing it with even more capital, and greeting the new high tide of industrial and agricultural production, so as to meet the needs of socialist revolution, socialist construction, and preparations for war.

There is such an extremely erroneous view: "It will do to fulfill production tasks. There is no need of economic accounting or lowering of costs and increasing capital accumulation." Such a view completely negates the proper capital accumulation of a socialist enterprise and must be criticized and refuted.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The State must have capital accumulation." Our State accumulation is the source of socialist expanded re-production, and the delivery of profits to the State is one of the important means of State accumulation. If we do not carry out economic accounting and play no attention to lowering costs and increasing capital accumulation, then how can we expand socialist re-production, develop socialist economy at high speed, increase the defense strength of the socialist motherland, make good material preparations against a war of aggression, and aid the revolutionary people of the world in their revolutionary struggle? Thus it may be seen that "regardless of cost" is a preposterous view that sabotages the socialist economic base.

It must also be pointed out that this "regardless of cost" is "profit in command" disguised and spread by a small handful of class enemies who assume a superficially "Left" but essentially Rightist character. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The defeated class will still want to struggle." Liu Shao-ch'i is already struck down, Sun Yeh-fang is brought to complete disrepute, and the black stuff of "profit in command" is already dumped on the garbage heap of history, but the defeated class will not resign themselves to oblivion. They secretly plot to instigate people, with the view of "regardless of cost," to negate the legitimate capital accumulation of a socialist enterprise and so disintegrate the socialist economic base. "Regardless of cost" is in fact a replica of "profit in command." They seem different, one being all-affirmative and the other all-negative, but the object is the same. This is a reflection of the class struggle under the new situation. We must sharpen our vigilance.

There are a few comrades in our revolutionary ranks, particularly responsible persons of enterprises, who in their practical work are unable to distinguish capitalist "profit in command" from the economic accounting of socialist enterprises because their political sensitivity is low and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines not high enough. As a result, they dare not tackle the class struggle in the economic sphere and dare not touch problems of operation and management in socialist enterprises. All this provides an opportunity for corruption, thievery, speculation and profiteering. It also gives the green light to "a little waste doesn't matter to such a large enterprise," "for the sake of long-range interests some more money should be spent," "being a key project, we should have whatever we want," and such tendencies of the bourgeois spendthrift. It directly sabotages the socialist economic base.

"To carry out economic accounting is to put 'profit in command' and not to bring politics to the fore." This view, which confuses socialist economic accounting with capitalist "profit in command" and which opposes politics to the economy, is also wrong.

Capitalist "profit in command" is essentially different from our socialist economic accounting. "Profit in command" is a concentrated expression of capitalist economy. Out of his bourgeois nature, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has persistently promoted the black goods of "profit in command," saying preposterously that "a factory must earn money, otherwise it should be closed," and "Do what is most profitable." Counter-revolutionary Sun Yeh-fang also said preposterously, "Profit is the most important composite standard for evaluating an enterprise" and "The size of profit should be the most sensitive indicator of the technological advance and degree of success or failure of the operation and management of an enterprise." These reactionary views had already been bitterly refuted by Engels long ago: The bourgeoisie "live for the sake of making money." Liu Shao-ch'i vainly tried to make the pursuit of profit the basic object and motive power of production in an enterprise, turn socialist enterprises into capitalist ones, and eventually lead to a total restoration of capitalism in our country.

We resolutely oppose "profit in command," but at the same time we stress highly the importance of socialist economic accounting. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "There is not the least doubt that politics is united with the economy and with technology. It will be so year after year and forever." "Economy is the base,while politics is a concentrated expression of the economy." In the past arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i promoted "profit in command" in order to make material preparation for restoration of capitalism. The politics that he brought to the fore was the politics of the bourgeoisie. Socialist economy being the basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat, only by bringing proletarian politics to the fore in successfully carrying out socialist economic accounting can economy be made to serve the proletarian dictatorship better and the socialist character of economic construction be assured. We hold that adoption of economic accounting is not merely an economic question, but also an important political question as to whether our socialist enterprises can correctly implement Chairman Mao's great guideline of "national reconstruction through hard work and economy" and consolidate the socialist economic base.

"In carrying out economic accounting, everything will be all right so long as the man in charge of finance keeps accounts properly." This is muddle-headed thinking. We agree that accounts must be properly kept, because by keeping accounts properly we may find out the essence of things through outward manifestations. But shall we rely on a few men who are in charge of financial matters and who cast accounts in their secluded offices, or rouse and rely on the worker masses to take part in enterprise management? That is also an important question which needs to be settled in the class struggle in the economic sphere.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To pay attention only to organizing a small number of men of the financial, supply, and trade agencies instead of relying on and organizing the masses..., and to regard economic work merely as an expedient by which to make up the deficiencies of finances instead of seeing it as a broad movement and a broad front...that is an erroneous guideline."

The worker masses being the masters of the nation, they know perfectly well the situation of all aspects of production, and value highly every lump of coal, every kilowatt-hour of electricity, every inch of steel, every inch of cloth, and every drop of oil or water. In the operation and management of socialist enterprises and the work of economic accounting, we must rely closely on the working class and give full play to the activism of the worker masses, so they may keep the house and accounts well for the revolution.

With the worker masses taking part in the operation and management of enterprises, they will be able to give effective support and aid to financial personnel in successfully carrying out economic accounting for the revolution. There will be economic democracy and public supervision over consumption and expenditure. In this way the political as well as

economic accounts will be well kept, the spendthrift's practice of ignoring economic accounts will be resisted at all times and in all places, revolution as well as production will be well grasped and promoted, and so the socialist orientation of economic work will be assured.

In short, while criticizing "profit in command," we must strictly distinguish "profit in command" from economic accounting that is guided by the concept of the whole situation. We must stand firm at our posts, look at the whole world while bearing the motherland in mind, carry out well economic accounting for the revolution, and strive to lower costs, so that our financial expenditure "may be kept down as much as possible and more work may be done with less money," and we may all truly "save every copper for war and the cause of revolution, and for our economic construction."

* * *

INDUSTRY

Peking Industries Top First Quarter's Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1970)

under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant thinking on self-reliance and hard struggle, the workers in the chinese capital swept the mass drive for more production and economy to a new high tide and, with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness, won new victories in both revolution and production in the first quarter of this year.

total industrial output value was 21.3 per cent above the corresponding period of last year, reaching a new peak. the coal mining, metallurgical, meters and instruments, machine building, chemical, textile and light industries all topped the state plan. output of electricity, coal, steel, metal-cutting machine tools, motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, electric motors, insecticides and other major products showed marked increases. upwards of one thousand products for complete sets of equipment of machinery which the city did not produce in the past went into production in the first quarter. most products were of higher quality and lower cost, with consumption of raw materials, fuel, and electricity cut. there was a large number of advanced industrial enterprises in grasping revolution and promoting production.

since the beginning of this year, the party organizations and revolutionary committees on the industrial and communications and transportation front in peking have led the workers in running mao tsetung thought study classes to conscientiously study chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. the study helped the people deepen their understanding of the truth that self-reliance and hard struggle, which chairman mao has always advocated, is a glorious tradition of the proletariat and a fundamental principle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the workers and cadres have sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the study class attended by leading cadres at all levels and representatives of workers in the chemical industry discussed chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle so as to deepen their understanding and sum up their experience in applying this principle. the peking shuangchiao insecticide factory was given the task of producing phosphorus trichloride, a raw material for making insecticide. the workers of the factory went into action the next day. they made the best use of the old factory building and old equipment and used waste material to produce additional necessary equipment. in 18 days and with a small investment, they built a workshop with an annual capacity of 500 tons of phosphorus trichloride, to meet part of the demand of the insecticide industry.

the workers of the peking coking plant made a set of equipment ten years ago to recover coal tar in order to extract many chemical products from it. but the handful of capitalist-roaders in the plant who made a fetish of "high standards" and "standardized equipment" would not permit

of the small equipment made by the workers to be used. instead, they worked out a grandiose plan for capital construction and spent ten years to no avail. yet the revolutionary workers and technicians of another coking plant which was built at the same time have made outstanding achievements in extracting chemicals from the coal tar. they pooled their wisdom and made technical innovations. the contrast between the two coking plants gave the leading cadres and workers at the study class a profound lesson. back in their factories, they mobilized the masses, ran many study classes and used invincible mao tsetung thought as the weapon to fight resolutely against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running industry. as a result, the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism formulated by chairman mao and his principle of self-reliance and hard struggle struck deep roots in people's minds and were translated into conscious action by the masses. soon after that, a number of capital construction projects were started. these needed small investments and would bring quick returns. some of these have already gone into production. the peking chemical experimental plant originally planned for a state investment of nearly 10,000,000 yuan and 1,000 tons of rolled steel for building a soda-ash workshop. now they need only one tenth that amount of money and steel, thanks to a mass movement to make use of old and rejected equipment and material and simultaneously use modern and indigenous equipment and technological process through technical innovations.

the party organizations, revolutionary committees and workers of the city's industrial enterprises have resolutely carried out chairman mao's teachings on diligence and frugality. coal consumption by industry in the first quarter was lower than in the same period of 1969. cuts from four to 18 per cent were registered in the per unit consumption of electricity for electric furnaces, carbide making, cotton spinning, production of synthetic ammonia, trolley buses and the waterworks. consumption of raw materials for many products was reduced by varying amounts, compared with the annual average for last year. the production of every ton of pig iron, for instance, required 144 kg. less of coke than last year, and two kg. less of cotton was needed for producing a bale of cotton yarn. some trades and enterprises have succeeded in making multiple use of industrial waste to create wealth for the state.

chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." in line with this great teaching, many industrial enterprises in the city have organized technical innovation teams which consist of workers, technicians and leading cadres. these teams have been active in adopting new techniques, work processes, products and materials. thanks to concerted efforts by workers, technicians and cadres, the peking vinylon factory has introduced innovations in every process of its big foreign equipment. without adding new equipment, the factory's capacity is now double what was originally designed. output in the first quarter of this year was more than double that for the corresponding period of 1966, while quality was the highest for the factory. at the same time, the cost per unit of product was 13 per cent below that in 1966.

China Trial-Produces 100-Ton Hydraulic Crane

(NCNA-English Harbin, Apr. 6, 1970)

the revolutionary workers and technicians of the chichihaer rolling stock plant in heilungkiang province, northeast china, have trial-produced china's first 100-ton capacity hydraulic diesel crane for railroad use. they did this in line with chairman mao's great teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future."

the revolutionary workers and technicians brought into full play their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

made of low alloy steel, the crane is a new contribution to china's economic construction. the main hook can carry 100 tons and the auxiliary hook, 25 tons. the crane has its own locomotion and need not be drawn by locomotive. it is used for transportation, loading freight, and for salvaging railroad cars.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant was assigned trial-production of the crane. however, as a result of the revisionist line in running enterprises pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents who preached the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "letting specialists run the factories", the bourgeois technical "authorities" in the plant monopolized the designing of the crane. they did not turn out a single blueprint in three years.

during the great cultural revolution, the workers sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and organized a three-in-one leading group for designing and trial-production, made up of workers, technicians and revolutionary cadres. the group followed chairman mao's teaching on doing away with all fetisnes and superstitions and emancipating the mind. they made investigations among the railway workers and encouraged the plant's workers to raise proposals. they soon made a design.

in producing the crane, they made simple equipment to replace the machines they lacked and processed the parts bit by bit when they did not have big machines. in this way, they overcame every difficulty and completed the crane with high quality in a short time.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Party Branch Leads Workers in Industrial Construction by Self-Reliance and Hard Work

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 6, 1970)

a communist party branch in hunan province has led workers in building from scratch a small fully integrated iron and steel enterprise in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle.

the tungpien ironworks in yuhsien county now does iron and steel smelting and has its own power station and bases of supplies of raw material, fuel and fluxes.

since its construction, the plant has overfulfilled the state norms every year. it has handed to the state profit totalling 320,000 yuan, or 11 times the state investment allocated to the plant over the years.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant has achieved even greater successes in both revolution and production.

the plant grew from a very small ironworks in the mountain which was formerly owned by a capitalist and returned to the hands of the people after liberation. up to 1960, the small ironworks was rehabilitated and steadily developed. but in that year, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up the evil wind of cutting down industrial production, and the handful of capitalist-roaders in the county closed down the tungpien ironworks.

in the spring of 1962, communist hsiao tsung-chuan, acting on a party instruction, arrived at the abandoned ironworks with a group of workers. the first thing he did was to organize the workers to study chairman mao's works. this teaching of chairman mao's "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier" gave them infinite strengh. hsiao tsung-chuan told the workers: "chairman mao calls on us to run iron and steel enterprises and this is needed by the revolution. we must bring the ironworks into operation again." "let's get going. we'll do our best exclamation" was the response.

but there were many difficulties -- the buildings had been pulled down, some of the equipment had been taken away and part of it destroyed, all on the orders of the capitalist-roaders. how were they to start production again? the party branch held a meeting where they all studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle. a militant call was issued to all the workers to rebuild the plant.

in warm response, the workers climbed the 3,000-metre-high mountain to quarry rocks for kilns and to make charcoal. communist party members, liu chuan-yuan and tan wen-man, led some miners into an abandoned iron ore pit. the workers declared heroically: "in order to produce iron for the revolution, we take pride in undergoing hardships." after three months of arduous struggle, the ironworks was put into operation again.

the workers of tungpien were advancing victoriously, but one july day in 1963, a sudden downpour swelled the mountain torrents. all 30 or so charcoal kilns collapsed and 15 tons of charcoal were swept away.

the party branch called an emergency meeting where they studied chairman mao's teaching: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

this great teaching gave them strength and pointed out the way forward. the party branch decided to arm all the workers with mao tsetung thought and to fight the mountain torrents in the spirit of "the foolish old man" praised by chairman mao in his brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

a branch committee member, peng jih-hsin, led the workers in repairing the work's railway. they worked day and night in the flood water. a socialist revolutionary emulation campaign was launched and the workers went all out to make technical innovations. despite the summer heat, they worked with a

will, without a pause. soon new kilns and small blast furnaces were built.

production was quickly restored. that year the plant did not ask the state for any investment, instead, they handed in 30,000 yuan from the profits.

for years, the workers of the plant were concerned about the valuable gas that went up in thick smoke from the chimneys. they wanted to put it to good use.

however, under the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi the workers' initiative was hamstrung. the workers were not able to do anything about the gas before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the cultural revolution swept aside all obstacles and enabled the workers to dare to think, to act and to make revolution in thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit. the party branch decided to mobilize the workers to make use of the gas escaping from the chimneys.

revolutionary mass criticism was unfolded beside the furnaces, in the pits and elsewhere. the workers relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash.

the workers' militancy soared. with everyone racking his brain, rationalization proposals and designs poured into the office of the party branch committee. pooling the wisdom of the masses, the party branch proposed replacing the chimneys with flues to catch the gas to heat water, cook food, etc. the proposal was placed before the workers for discussion and improvement. after repeated discussion and study, they finally succeeded in making multi-purpose use of the waste gas. tungpien became the first chimneyless ironworks in hunan province.

this helped the plant save as much as 150 tons of fuel for the state a year, thus cutting costs. at the same time, the quality of products was improved.

since the ninth party congress, the workers of the tungpien ironworks have had still loftier aspirations and broader perspectives, inspired by chairman mao's great call "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

in the past, they relied on other units for the lime they needed in fabricating iron. the blast furnace workers decided after discussion to follow chairman mao's great teaching "we have stood for regeneration through our own efforts, and this has become even more important in the new international situation" and themselves produce the lime they needed. led by party member kuang mao-tsai, the workers used their spare time to dig limestone and build a kiln. since last october they have provided all the lime they needed and have a surplus.

with this as an example, the party branch organized the workers and cadres to study carefully chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity" and further carry out the great strategic principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the tungpien ironworks is surrounded by mountains, so there are ample water resources in the area. the party branch decided to make full use of the mountain streams and build a

number of small hydro-electric power stations, so as to generate electricity. in the dead of winter, they braved severe cold and snow and quarried rocks in the mountains. as they had no blueprints, party member lo yen-sheng and a few workers spent many days and nights to draw blueprints. without milling machines and grinding machines, the workers of the mechanics group used files and emery cloth instead. in this way, they spent only 25 yuan to make an efficient yet simple water turbine. at the beginning of the great 1970's, two of the small hydro-electric power stations went into operation.

in this way, the workers of the tungpien ironworks, led by the party, built through self-reliance and hard work a small, fully integrated iron and steel enterprise which has become a red flag on the province's industrial front.

LAND RECLAMATION

Educated Young People and Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Transform Saline Land in North China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 7, 1970)

niu wen-chi, an educated young man who returned to his village after finishing college, has made outstanding achievements with the poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming saline land, thanks to his living study and application of chairman mao's works over the past seven years. since 1965, he has been successively cited as an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in the administrative region, county and commune. now he is a member of the glorious chinese communist party and vice-chairman of his brigade revolutionary committee.

niu wen-chi was a college graduate in peking. in the autumn of 1962 he responded to chairman mao's great call: "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there." he returned to his village -- wangkou first production brigade of the wangkou commune in shulu county, hopei province, north china, taking the bright road of integrating himself with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the brigade is known in the county for its saline land. this kept the per-hectare yield of the brigade down to only 750 kilogrammes before the great proletarian cultural revolution and the commune members had to rely on the state for grain every year.

since returning to the village, niu wen-chi has taken an active part in collective productive labour and modestly accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. he was deeply impressed by the strong wish of the poor and lower-middle peasants to transform the saline land and make greater contributions to the revolution. he decided to help transform the saline land.

niu wen-chi was born in a poor peasant family. in 1943, there was a severe drought in the place where the brigade is located. all the young wheat plants died. his family had to flee and go begging. his father gave the mouthful food he got by begging to niu wen-chi, his sister and brother to keep them alive, while he himself died of hunger. it is chairman mao and the communist party who saved the family from the abyss of misery and sent niu wen-chi to college.

niu wen-chi boundlessly loves chairman mao and the new society. he was confident that, guided by the great leader chairman mao, the people could transform the saline land into a granary.

niu wen-chi took part in collective productive labour by day, while after work he went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to inquire about the saline land and find a way to transform it. he visited every plot of brigade land and tasted the soil so as to judge its salinity. he found that of the 273 hectares of fields in the brigade, more than 73 hectares were heavily saline, incapable of supporting either crops or grass, more than 100 hectares were of less saline and more than 33 hectares were of only slightly saline. with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, niu wen-chi also grasped the methods for transforming the land.

in april of 1968, the revolutionary committee of the wangkou first brigade was established and niu wen-chi was elected vice-chairman. shortly after that, the revolutionary committee set up a leading group for transforming the saline land and assigned niu wen-chi group leader. the leading group decided to make experiments on the 0.2 hectares of heavily saline land east of the village in order to gain experience. niu wen-chi, with several veteran poor peasants, worked night and day to turn up the soil and make elevated fields to wash away the salinity prior to sowing. careful cultivation and management resulted in 3.4 tons of millet per hectare on this small experimental plot, an unusually good harvest for saline land.

this success opened a path for transforming larger areas. that summer, the whole brigade plunged into the struggle to create elevated fields to transform the saline land for the revolution. eating and living in the fields, the commune members were determined to transform the saline land into fertile fields and win high yields of grain and cotton.

at the same time, niu wen-chi studied and carefully analyzed the growth of the rice on the experimental plot. he modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants all along. they told him that the saline soil contained nitre and brine which could serve as fertilizer. he thought that if he grasped the laws of leaching saline soil, it might be possible to turn the saline land into fertile land. so he made experiments on the experimental plot again until he summed up a series of methods for leaching the saline soil by irrigation suitable for enriching the local elevated fields.

the summer harvest of 1969 was excellent thanks to popularization of this method on a large area of wheat fields. total wheat output and per-hectare yield each was six times that of 1968. wheat yield on the experimental plot was as high as 5.5 tons per hectare. that year, the wangkou first brigade had surplus grain to sell to the state. ginned cotton from the elevated fields reached 1,26 tons per hectare for the best.

as a result of the hard work of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary cadres and other commune members, the wangkou first brigade is rapidly improving. from 1968 to now, they have added earth to more than 66 hectares of land and dug 53 kilometres of irrigation and drainage canals to remove salinity.

in the struggle waged against the nature, niu wen-chi recognizes that the poor and lower-middle peasants are his best teachers. as an educated young person he understands the truth of chairman mao's teaching: "our countryside is vast

and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." he has made up his mind to take root in the countryside and work with the poor and lower-middle peasants to build the brigade into a new socialist village that has an over-all development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry and side-occupations.

IRRIGATION

Southwest China Commune Excavates Mountain to Build Irrigation Canal

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 6, 1970)

by self-reliance and arduous struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tungsheng people's commune in yunnan province, southwest china, have tunneled a 550-metre-long canal through the yunkao mountain to irrigate its farmland.

situated in lungling county on the west bank of the nu river, the ungsheng commune was a dry area because it lacked irrigation facilities. before liberation, people used to pray before the river every year for rain, to no avail.

inspired by the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune in 1958, the poor and lower-middle peasants began their fight against drought. they built a reservoir with a storage capacity of more than ten million cubic metres. but the question of how to lead water into the commune remained unsolved, so the threat of drought continued although eight years passed after the reservoir was built.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated by chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the commune decided to tunnel through the yunkao mountain to lead water into the commune. a rally was held in august 1966 to launch the project. holding high the great banner of revolutionary rebellion, they smashed all the obstructions created by the capitalist-roaders in the former communist party committee of lungling county and the bourgeois technical "authorities" in the local water conservancy department. "we will launch the project ourselves", the peasants decided.

they elected a leading group to guide the work and put up the money themselves and organised themselves into a big group of water conservancy builders.

the capitalist-roaders entrenched in the former county party committee together with several bourgeois technical "authorities" from the provincial water conservancy department tried to discourage them, saying: "it'll take three to five years to collect the geological data for such a big project. you can't dig through the mountain by using picks and baskets. there must be a mechanised building team and state investment exclamation"

challenged in this way, an old poor peasant named shang ching-ho firmly replied: "we, poor and lower-middle peasants, have closely followed chairman mao during the past 17 years. we rely on the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to overcome all difficulties. even if this 550-metre-long tunnel was a path of swords, we'd break through exclamation"

the project advanced rapidly thanks to the strong determination of the poor and lower-middle peasants to win honour for chairman mao's revolutionary line and their spirit of working hard and practically. the project headquarters asked each squad to remove thirty carts of soil from the tunnel daily. chang chien-yu, a poor peasant, and his squad set the highest record of handling 156 cart loads daily. a shock brigade of forty persons built a small power-generating station in just fortyone days.

during the tunnelling, a cave-in took place from a height of 22 metres, posing a serious test to the poor and lower-middle peasant builders.

the bourgeois "experts" and "authorities" gloated over the accident, saying: "we told you it can't be done this way."

the project headquarters organised the builders to study repeatedly chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." after the study, the commune members declared that difficulties only strengthened their determination to fight on. they would be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory.

emergency repairs started. the blacksmiths moved hearths and anvils into the tunnel to provide the tools needed. the carpenters worked in the tunnel round the clock for several days to make props. the transport team sent timber to the tunnel day and night. the electricians braved a thunderstorm to repair the transmission line. the cooks brought the food to the tunnel and took part in digging the tunnel.

the project was completed while the whole country was celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great people's republic of china. the aspiration of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tungsheng commune to dig through the yunkao mountain to bring water to their commune was realized. filled with revolutionary pride, they inscribed at a stone wall near the water outlet of the tunnel with the characters "transform china in the spirit of 'the foolish old man who removed the mountains'" to express their determination to follow chairman mao closely in continuing the revolution.

FERTILIZER

Kwangsi Develops Chemical Fertilizer Production by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 6, 1970)

the revolutionary committees at all levels in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region are conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." they are increasing the output of chemical fertilizer in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. more than half the counties in the region now have chemical fertilizer plants. some counties formerly dependent on state supplies of chemical fertilizer can now meet their own needs.

kwangsi had no chemical fertilizer industry at all before liberation. the people of various nationalities in the region were encouraged in 1958 by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao. they set up some small chemical fertilizer plants which aided agricultural production. only one phosphate fertilizer plant and one nitrogen fertilizer plant remained in operation and the rest were closed down by order of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in kwangsi who frenziedly pushed through their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committees at all levels organized many mao tsetung thought study classes. the masses time and again studied chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and roundly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. this fully mobilized the initiative of the masses in rapidly expanding the local chemical fertilizer industry. in the past few years, 35 small and medium-sized chemical fertilizer plants have been set up throughout the region. at present, another 26 such plants are being built.

the revolutionary committees boldly aroused the masses in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work." they relied on their own efforts and started the work by indigenous methods to speed things up.

in the kweilin administrative region, the masses were encouraged to survey the ore resources. within ten days, they had found and reported phosphate deposits in 12 counties. the mass technical innovations movement shortened the time for building plants. a phosphate fertilizer plant in fusui county with an annual output of 10,000 tons, was built in just five months.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message of Thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung for Korean Government's People's Support to Cambodian People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, sent a message on april 5 to kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea. he expressed thanks for the full support of the government of the korean democratic people's republic and the korean people to the people, the national united front and the head of state of cambodia in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the message stated: "the d.p.r.k.'s support so firm, so clear-cut, so complete, and in a word, so full, as well as its no less total and unequivocal condemnation of the fascist clique which has usurped power in phnom penh and serves the interests of the u.s. neo-colonialist imperialists are an invaluable encouragement to all the khmer patriots and all our fighters, a new evidence of korea's consistent and noble friendship for and your militant and effective solidarity with the people's and sovereign cambodia."

prior to this, the ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china had written a letter to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, in which the ambassador conveyed premier kim il sung's friendly greetings.

the letter said: "our people resolutely condemn with burning indignation the coup d'etat engineered by u.s. imperialism and the right-wing reactionary forces who have destroyed the independence and sovereignty of cambodia.

"the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people oppose the interference by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, the right-wing regime, and fully support the march 23 five-point statement of your royal highness expressing the noble desire and the firm determination to safeguard the national interests of cambodia."

the letter added: "the struggle waged by the khmer people in response to the call of your royal highness is a just struggle for genuine freedom and liberation of the country and a sacred struggle to maintain peace and security in the regions of indo-china and asia."

the letter declared: "the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people have always upheld cambodia's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity within its existing frontiers as elucidated by your royal highness, and in the future will also give active support and encouragement in every possible way and by every means at their disposal to the just struggle of the khmer people against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and for rebuilding a democratic cambodia."

Guinean and Iraqi Papers Denounce US Imperialist-Engineered Coup in Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1970)

the weekly "horoya", organ of the guinea democratic party, and the iraqi paper "al thawrah" recently published articles denouncing u.s. imperialism for engineering the cambodian coup d'etat against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk.

quoting another paper, an article in "horoya" published on april 4 said that the coup d'etat in cambodia was engineered by the american central intelligence agency behind the scenes. the article pointed out that the coup authorities were immediately recognized by the u.s. state department on march 19. this shows that imperialism has once again taken a hand in a fresh crime.

the article added: "because of the upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggle in indo-china which is rapidly developing and menacing the interests of the monopolists, cambodia under the direction of sihanouk which had always followed a foreign policy of neutrality became a thorn in their side."

the coup d'etat will however accelerate the unity of the indo-chinese peoples, and make the khmer people fight shoulder to shoulder with their brothers the vietnamese and laotian peoples, the article noted. only by making a revolution for liberation can imperialism and the domestic reaction be defeated.

in conclusion, the article said: we are convinced that the khmer people will be victorious; glory belongs to the fighting peoples of the world.

"al thawrah" pointed out in a political commentary yesterday that by masterminding the coup d'etat in cambodia against samdech sihanouk, u.s. imperialism wants to turn cambodia into its tool against the national liberation movement and people's struggle in indo-china.

this paper hails the vietnamese, laotian and other peoples in indo-china for the brilliant victories in their struggle against the u.s. invaders and for national liberation.

the paper concluded by stressing that people's struggle against imperialism is the only natural reply to the imperialists.

Cambodian Rightist Coup Clique Steps Up Collusion with Traitorous "Free Khmer" Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1970)

the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad has flagrantly stepped up its collusion with the u.s. imperialist-fostered, traitorous "free khmer" elements to carry out criminal activities against the cambodian people.

according to an a.p. report, trinh hoanh, "secretary general" of the so-called "national committee of salvation" rigged up by the cambodian coup d'etat clique, declared on april 2 that the traitorous "free khmer" clique has "promised to work with" the coup d'etat clique. this news agency also

reported that the cambodian coup d'etat clique released in phnom penh on april 2 a group of imprisoned criminals of the traitorous "free khmer" clique. according to the u.p.i. dispatch from bangkok on april 4, the traitorous "free khmer" clique, in a letter to the bangkok post published on the same day, expressed its "full support" for the coup d'etat clique.

according to an earlier a.f.p. report, a saigon newspaper disclosed on march 27 that immediately after its coup d'etat, the cambodian rightist clique colluded with the traitorous "free khmer" clique which had taken refuge abroad. the newspaper said that son ngoc thanh, chieftain of the traitorous "free khmer" clique, and a group of his followers "are preparing to return to phnom penh to cooperate with" the coup d'etat clique. "son ngoc thanh might become minister of state and his companions might take other government jobs". after this news leaked out, the "information ministry" of the coup clique hurriedly issued a denial on april 2 saying that the coup clique "had no contact with son ngoc thanh and his companions". but on the same day, trinh hoanh, the faithful lackey of the coup d'etat clique showed the cloven hoof.

the so-called "free khmer" is a gang of cambodian national traitors fostered by u.s. imperialism. this u.s. imperialist-manipulated clique colluded with the puppet cliques of south viet nam and thailand to conduct incessantly subversive and sabotage activities in cambodia.

son ngoc thanh is a principal chieftain of this traitorous clique. he fled to thailand in 1958, and, with the u.s. imperialist support, got together a number of cambodian national scums to set up the armed traitorous gang -- the so-called "free khmer". in early 1959, under the machination of ngo trong hieu, u.s. central intelligence agency element, son ngoc thanh ganged up with two other cambodian national traitors, sam sary and chhuon mochupich, in an attempt to organize armed rebellion. the rebellion failed as information leaked out. under the aegis of the u.s. embassy, sam sary fled to south viet nam. thereafter, son ngoc thanh, colluding with sam sary, songsakd kitchmapich and others set up a so-called "free khmer movement". in the past few years, they frequently travelled to and fro between thailand and south viet nam to organize armed bandits and carry out subversive activities against cambodia.

the cambodian people hate the traitorous "free khmer" clique intensely. samdech norodom sihanouk has on many occasions denounced u.s. imperialism and its puppets in south viet nam and thailand for supporting the traitorous activities of the "free khmer" elements. and now, the cambodian rightist coup d'etat clique, instigated by u.s. imperialism, is openly colluding with the traitorous "free khmer" clique to carry out activities and commit new crimes against the cambodian people.

South Vietnam Liberation Women's Union Supports Cambodian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1970)

nguyen thi dinh, president of the south viet nam liberation women's union, in a statement on march 30 strongly condemned the u.s. imperialists for their gross interference in the internal affairs of cambodia and the lon nol-siri matak clique for its traitorous manoeuvres, according to the south viet nam "giai phong" press agency. the statement expressed the unreserved support of the women and the other people of south viet nam for the just struggle of the cambodian people and women.

the statement said that the south vietnamese people and women strongly condemned the coup d'etat staged by the pro-american elements in cambodia on march 18 and fully supported the five-point declaration issued by samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23.

the statement said that the south vietnamese women are sincerely grateful for the support given by the khmer people and women to the south vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. at present when the fraternal khmer people are facing the danger of a war of aggression by the u.s. imperialists, the south vietnamese women wish to express their sincere feelings to the khmer people and women and pledge to strengthen their solidarity with the khmer and laotian women in the struggle against the aggressive u.s. imperialism, common enemy of the people of the three indo-chinese countries.

the statement said that the south vietnamese women and people are confident that the khmer people, under the leadership of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, will certainly smash all the schemes of aggression of the u.s. imperialists, liberate cambodia from the yoke of the traitors and restore cambodia's independence, sovereignty and neutrality.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Delegation of Friendly Japanese Trade Firms

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the nine-member japanese delegation of seven firms for friendly trade, including teise nagiwara and ichizo kimura.

kuo mo-jo and teise nagiwara spoke at the banquet.

kuo mo-jo spoke highly of the victories scored by the japanese people in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. he paid tribute to the friends of friendly japanese trade circles who, together with the japanese people, have taken an active part in the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle, upheld the three political principles regarding the relations between china and japan, the three principles

on sino-japanese trade and the principle that politics and economy are inseparable, and made positive efforts to promote the friendship and trade relations between the peoples of china and japan.

he strongly condemned the sato government of japan for always following u.s. imperialism, colluding with soviet revisionist social-imperialism and pursuing with redoubled efforts a reactionary policy of hostility toward china.

kuo mo-jo said: on his visit to the united states last november, eisaku sato issued a joint communique with u.s. president nixon, pushing the japan-u.s. military collaboration to a new stage. backed up by u.s. imperialism, the sato government is engaged in feverish arms expansion for war and intensifying the revival of militarism. the japanese reactionaries are already playing the role of gendarme in asia, a part envisaged in the u.s. imperialist counter-revolutionary global strategy. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are strengthening their military alliance further and stepping up their plot and preparations for new aggression against asian countries, thus greatly aggravating tension in asia. this merits serious attention.

kuo mo-jo pointed out: through the japan-u.s. joint communique, eisaku sato has shamelessly sold out the state sovereignty and national interests of japan. "the return of okinawa" preached by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is entirely a fraud. nominally nixon promised to return to japan the u.s. base of aggression okinawa, but in fact, eisaku sato promised to turn the whole of japan proper into a u.s. base of aggression just like okinawa. this runs counter to the just demand of the broad masses of the japanese people for the unconditional and immediate recovery of okinawa.

he said: the japan-u.s. joint communique barefacedly clamoured that "the taiwan region was a most important factor for the security of japan", that "korea was essential to japan's own security", and cried for playing a "role" in the "stabilization" of the indo-chinese region.

such gangsters' talk of the imperialists is a big exposure of the aggressive ambitions of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for trying to obstruct the chinese people from liberating their own sacred territory of taiwan province, to obstruct the korean people from reunifying their own motherland, and to exterminate the struggle of the vietnamese people and the other people of indo-china against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in order to expand with intensified efforts its war of aggression against indo-china, u.s. imperialism recently instigated the right-wing clique of cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, the head of state. this has aroused strong opposition among the people of cambodia and other countries of indo-china and asia, and has been unanimously condemned by progressive public opinion of the world. the sato government which openly follows u.s. imperialism and sets itself against the people of indo-china and other countries of asia, will never come to good end.

kuo mo-jo said: the new japan-u.s. military collaboration is bound to bring new dire catastrophe upon the japanese people. at the same time, it is bound to worsen the relations between china and japan. but the chinese and japanese people's desire for friendship reflects the general trend and popular feelings. nobody can stop this great tide of our era. the sato government's policy of hostility toward china proceeds from the aim of bringing harm upon others and is bound to end up by bringing harm upon itself exclamation

kuo mo-jo said: the sato government's perverse course of action is clear to the people of china and japan and other countries of asia. japanese people of all circles and friends of friendly japanese trade circles who stand for friendship with china have shown their clear-cut attitude in opposing the reactionary policy of the sato government. in this situation, if there are persons who wittingly or unwittingly apologize for the sato government, then they can only help boost its arrogance in accelerating the revival of militarism and stubbornly pursuing its policy of hostility toward china. obviously, this is of no help whatsoever to the improvement of china-japan relations.

kuo mo-jo said: chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, teaches us: "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long. the last few years have seen the constant broadening of the patriotic united front of all strata of the japanese people against u.s. imperialist aggression, oppression and control. this is the surest guarantee of victory in their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism."

the chinese people resolutely support the japanese people in their patriotic and just struggle against u.s. imperialism. we did so in the past, are doing so at present and will continue to do so in the future. we are deeply convinced that it is the japanese people, and not the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, who determine the destiny of the japanese people. the japanese people's aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality will surely be realized.

teise hagiwara said: thanks to the support of the japanese people's struggle against the so-called japan-u.s. security treaty and through the joint efforts of japan and china, certain achievements have been made in japan-china friendship and trade on the basis of the three political principles regarding the relations between japan and china, the three principles on japan-china trade and the principle that politics and economy are inseparable.

he said that he would carry on the struggle for further strengthening the militant unity between the japanese and chinese people and for normalizing japan-china relations.

he warmly praised the great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao. he said: we have seen the astonishingly tremendous achievements made by the 700 million people of your country in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the past years, in response to chairman mao's great call "unite to win still greater victories" after the victorious convening of the ninth party congress which has a far-reaching influence on world history. all these achievements are exerting great influences on the international political situation. this is a great encouragement to the peoples of all countries who are struggling for world peace and liberation and is a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and all reaction.

hagiwara said: soviet revisionist social-imperialism has revealed its ulterior motive by dishing up the so-called asian collective security system and carrying out despicable military provocations on the sino-soviet border. the japanese and u.s. reactionaries issued a japan-u.s. joint communique last november. they played up a big fraud of "the return of okinawa" to turn the whole of japan proper into a nuclear military base. they also clamoured that the "security" of taiwan region and korea and the "stability" of viet nam were vital to the "security" of japan. all this has laid bare their aggressive ambitions.

he pointed out: the essence of the japan-u.s. joint communique is to try to save u.s. imperialism from the failure of its strategy of aggression in asia and to have asians fight asians. it marks a new stage of japan-u.s. military collusion and has aggravated tension in asia. the sato government has thus placed itself further under the shelter of u.s. imperialist nuclear weapons and stepped up the revival of japanese militarism. it plays the role of gendarme in asia for its u.s. master and renews the dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" in a vain attempt to commit another aggression against china, korea, viet nam and other asian countries. this is absolutely intolerable. to realize this ambition, the sato government brags about the "political obligations" of an "economic power" and advertises "independent defence". with this it intends to stir up "national feelings" so as to strengthen japanese militarism with redoubled efforts.

nagiwara pointed out: the stepping up of japan-u.s. military collusion and the revival and strengthening of japanese militarism is a cardinal issue concerning the destiny of the japanese nation. today, the attitude towards the revival of japanese militarism is a dividing line which differenciates the stand of the people of japan and asia from the stand of the aggressors, and the patriotic anti-u.s. stand from the pro-u.s. stand of national betrayal. it determines whether or not one makes conscientious efforts for the normalization of japan-china relations and the development of friendly trade.

he said: asia today is not the asia of the past. in the great 1970's, imperialism, revisionism and reaction are heading for total collapse. no doubt that the people of japan, china and other countries of the world will certainly achieve still greater victories in their common struggle.

present at the banquet were liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade; ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and wang hsiao-yi, leading member of a department in peking municipality.

prior to the banquet, kuo mo-jo received all the members of the japanese delegation and had a friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung Pays Return Call on Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 6, 1970)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, paid a return call on comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, at the guest house here this morning.

accompanying premier kim il sung in the return call were comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade kim il, first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; and comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean cabinet and foreign minister.

present on the occasion from the chinese side were comrade

chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, and other members of premier chou en-lai's party.

premier chou en-lai and premier kim il sung had a cordial and friendly talk during the return call.

Premier Chou En-lai Holds Talks with Premier Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 6, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, held talks here today with comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present on the talks from the chinese side were comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang teh-chung, leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present on the talks.

present on the talks from the korean side were comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade kim il, first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs; comrade huh dam, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and comrade kim yung nam, deputy-director of a department of the central committee of the korean workers' party.

comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, was also present.

the talks proceeded in a cordial, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Minister Fetes Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 4, 1970)

abdul khair mohammad hafizuddin, minister of industry and natural resources of pakistan, gave a banquet in dacca this evening in honour of the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader.

hafizuddin said at the banquet, "the friendship between pakistan and china is based on the solid foundation of mutual understanding and respect for each other." "the people of pakistan will always recall with gratitude the generous help offered by china in hour of their peril. a friend in need

is a friend indeed. we know that china is such a friend of pakistan."

the pakistan minister went on: "you are our great neighbour to whom we look up with admiration. pakistan and china have close relations and contacts over many centuries. there were flourishing trade and cultural relations between the two countries. in the recent past, these old bonds have been strengthened."

hafizuddin added, "your country has made tremendous progress under the leadership of your great leader chairman mao tsetung."

the pakistan minister pointed out that the friendly cooperation between pakistan and china is now growing without letup. this cooperation will be firmed up during the visit of the delegation.

fang yi also spoke at the banquet. he said: "with the development of friendly relations between china and pakistan, our two countries have achieved remarkable successes in economic and technical cooperation. the chinese government, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefits, has been providing pakistan with assistance within its capacity. this assistance is still very little. we hold that assistance is never one-sided, but mutual."

he said: "the chinese government and people will as always strive for the continuous consolidation and development of the friendship and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries. the chinese government and people firmly support the pakistan government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence, opposing foreign aggression and interference and firmly support the kashmiri people in their just struggle for the right to self-determination. this stand of ours is ever consistent and unswerving."

fang yi said: "sino-pakistan friendship is built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and developed in our common struggle against aggression and interference of imperialism and expansionism. it can stand the test of time. i am deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two governments and two peoples, sino-pakistan friendship and friendly relations of cooperation will be further developed."

present at the banquet were abdul motaleb malik, minister of labour, health, social welfare and family planning; ahsan ul-huque, minister of commerce; s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary to the government of east pakistan; major general khadim hussain raja, commander of the fourteenth division stationed in east pakistan.

among the more than 100 people attending the banquet were also chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of east pakistan mirza ghulam hafiz, and other government officials and military officers.

Pakistan President Yahya Khan Receives Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 5, 1970)

pakistan president yahya khan received in dacca this noon the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader. the pakistan president had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

after the reception, president yahya khan entertained the chinese delegation with luncheon.

present on the occasion were vice admiral s.m. ahsan, governor of east pakistan; abdul khair muhammad hafizuddin, minister of industries and natural resources, and lieutenent general s.g.m. peerzada, principal staff officer to the president.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and army and navy attache of the pakistan embassy in china colonel iftikhar ahmed khan were also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 5, 1970)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a grand reception in dacca this evening in honour of the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, with fang yi as leader and yuan hua-ping as deputy leader of the delegation.

present at the reception were vice admiral s.m. ahsan, governor of east pakistan; abdul motaleb malik, minister of health, labour and family planning; abdul khair mohammad hafizuddin, minister of industries and natural resources; g.w. choudhry, minister of communications; s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary to east pakistan government; tabarak hussain, director general of the foreign ministry; and other high ranking officials and officers at central and local levels.

also present at the reception were k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china; colonel iftikhar ahmed khan, army and naval attache of the pakistan embassy in china; and mirza ghulam hafiz, president of the pakistan-china friendship society of east pakistan.

some 300 noted persons from various circles in dacca were present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. both the hosts and guests frequently proposed toasts to the sino-pakistan friendship and friendly relations of cooperation.

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Calls on East Pakistan Governor

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 5, 1970)

the visiting government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader, called on vice admiral s.m. ahsan, governor of east pakistan, here this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung, pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser and director general of the pakistan foreign ministry tabarak hussain.

vice admiral s.m. ahsan, governor of east pakistan, gave a dinner party here this evening in honour of the chinese delegation.

present at the dinner party were abdul khair mohammad hafizuddin, minister of industries and natural resources; g.w. choudhry, minister of communications; peerzada, principal staff officer to the president; s.m. shafiul azam, chief secretary to the east pakistan government and other high ranking officials and officers of the local government.

also present on the occasion were chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser.

the east pakistan governor and the leader of the chinese delegation respectively toasted to the health of chairman mao, wishing him a long long life, and to the health of president yahya khan.

the dinner party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan President Inaugurates Chinese-Aid Project

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 6, 1970)

pakistan president yahya khan today inaugurated a project built with chinese aid at a place near dacca in east pakistan.

speaking at the ceremony, president yahya, on behalf of the government and people of pakistan, thanked the people's republic of china for its generous and friendly assistance in setting up the factories which, he said, is "yet another testimony of the profound friendship that happily exists between the two countries".

president yahya said: "sino-pakistan friendship, based as it is, on the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual economic and cultural cooperation, will, i have no doubt, grow from strength to strength in the years to come".

he added: "i am happy to find with us today the chinese government economic and friendship delegation headed by his excellency mr. fang yi which has come to participate in this inaugural ceremony. the visit of this delegation gives us an opportunity to have friendly exchange of views on various matters of mutual interest and will, i am sure, further cement the bonds of friendship between our two countries."

fang yi, leader of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation, also spoke at the ceremony. first of all he extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people, greetings to the pakistan government and people and to pakistan engineering and technical personnel and workers who have devoted their labour to the construction of the factories. he said: "the chinese people are very happy to be able to make a little contributions to the cause of pakistan people in safeguarding their national independence and developing their economic construction."

fang yi said: "the completion of the factories is also a crystallization of the friendship between our two peoples. during the construction of the factories, the chinese and pakistan engineering and technical personnel have learned from and helped each other, thus forming a deep friendship between them."

referring to china-pakistan friendship and friendly relations of cooperation which have been constantly strengthened and developed, fang yi pointed out: "china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. it is the unswerving policy of our government to develop friendly and good-neighbourly relations with pakistan on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence". he added, "our two countries have also had fruitful cooperation in the economic and technical fields. our economic and technical cooperation is based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual support. this cooperation is to help each other and meet each other's needs. it is in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and is conducive to the common cause of the afro-asian peoples -- unity against imperialism."

fang yi pointed out at the end of his speech, "the chinese people's great leader chairman mao teaches us 'the chinese people regard victory in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of asia, africa and latin america as their own victory and give warm sympathy and support to all their anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggles'. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and firmly following this teaching of chairman mao, the chinese people always stand on the side of the pakistan people and the people of asian and african countries and advance hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism".

after the speeches of president yahya and fang yi which were punctuated by warm applause, president yahya cut the ribbon, declaring the factories open for production. then, president yahya, all members of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation and the pakistan government high-ranking officials and officers accompanied by responsible members of the factories and head of the chinese technicians team visited the factories.

among the more than 300 persons attending the inaugural ceremony were central cabinet ministers, the governor of east pakistan, the chief secretary to the east pakistan government, high-ranking central and provincial government officials and officers as well as noted personalities of various circles here.

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, and k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, were also present.

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Arrives in Rawalpindi from Dacca

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 6, 1970)

the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader, arrived in rawalpindi, interim capital of pakistan, from dacca by air this evening.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by m.m. ahmed, vice-chairman of the planning commission; sultan ahmed, secretary of the foreign ministry; ghias uddin ahmed, secretary of the defence ministry; anwar khan, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry; and other pakistan friends.

mohammad ayub mirza, secretary of the pakistan-china friendship society in rawalpindi, was present.

also present at the airport were staff members of the chinese embassy and chinese engineering and technical personnel working here.

pakistan officials concerned, chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser arrived here by the same plane.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Rice, Tobacco Experimental Station Built with China's Assistance Handed Over to Somalia Government

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 5, 1970)

the jowhar rice and tobacco experimental station built with chinese assistance was handed over to the somali government today.

chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in somalia, and abdalla faran hersi, somali secretary of agriculture, signed a certificate on the handing over of the station at a ceremony on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the somali side were: ahmed mohamed mohamoud, secretary of planning and co-ordination; mohamoud gelleh elvi, secretary of industry and commerce; mohamed ali shirreh and faran wais dulleh, members of the supreme revolutionary council; and other high-ranking officials.

present at the ceremony on the chinese side were: wang shu-yi, economic attache; hao hsiang-chien, leader of the chinese agricultural technical team; and all the chinese agricultural technical personnel.

chang ching-fang, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim, and abdalla faran hersi, somali secretary of agriculture, spoke at the ceremony. in his speech, chang ching-fang said that on behalf of the chinese government he handed over the jowhar rice and tobacco experimental station to the somali government. the successful completion of the construction of the station is a fruit of the friendly cooperation between the chinese and somali governments and a fruit of the unity, cooperation and concerted efforts between the technical personnel and workers of the two countries, he added.

he stressed that "following the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao's teaching on internationalism, the chinese government and people firmly support the somali government and people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

in his speech, abdalla faran hersi, somali secretary of agriculture, said: "on this occasion i would like to express my feeling of gratitude and admiration to the chinese technical personnel who, with their dedication and in line with chairman mao tsetung's teaching, have achieved this goal for us."

he said: "we all remember how in the past we had been led to believe that the tobacco grown in ytmilia was difficult to burn and therefore unsuitable for cigarette making. i guess those of you who smoke have found fallacy in that statement after smoking the cigarettes made from the tobacco grown in this station."

he praised the quantity and quality of both the rice and tobacco grown in the station. he said: "i have no doubt that with your further assistance we shall be able to be self-sufficient in cigarettes and rice."

the ceremony proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the chinese and somali governments, china has provided loan and sent technical personnel to help somalia build this station.

following the teaching of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, on serving all the people of the world, the chinese agricultural technical personnel came to somalia in 1967. with the support of the somali government and people and the friendly cooperation from the somali workers and technical personnel, the chinese personnel successfully completed the construction of the experimental station by the end of 1969 as scheduled and won complete success in trial-planting of rice and tobacco.

US

Nixon Administration Schemes to Expand Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1970)

the nixon administration of u.s. imperialism, right after propping up the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique to power in cambodia, has been further stepping up intervention there and scheming to turn cambodia into a war base for its aggression in viet nam and laos, so as to expand its war of aggression in indo-china. it is vainly attempting to find a way out for its war of aggression in viet nam and laos which is now in a debacle.

since the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique mounted the stage in full regalia in phnom penh, it has aroused massive resistance from the cambodian people, who have unfolded an extensive struggle against the rightist clique. this has not only landed the rightist clique in an utter embarrassment, but also thrown the nixon administration into a panic. many bourgeois press and news agencies of the united states and other countries have pointed out that "the u.s. officials are watching the cambodian situation with obvious concern", fearing that the lon nol-sirik matak clique might "fail to consolidate" their fascist rule in cambodia and thus the "u.s. position in southeast asia could end up much worse than before." they acknowledged the "doubtful ability" of the lon nol-sirik matak clique "to control events there", hence the united states can "see little reason for cheer." "the more they (the united states) study it the gloomier the prospects tend to look for all of indo-china, including laos and vietnam." the "nixon doctrine" much vaunted by nixon as a magic medical plaster has come under "acid test". these comments of the western bourgeois press and news agencies have thoroughly laid bare the stupid features of u.s. imperialism which is lifting a rock only to drop it on its own feet.

in face of such situation, u.s. imperialism is attempting to carry out a new military adventure by spreading the flames of the war of aggression against viet nam over cambodia and thereby to throw the whole indo-china into war. the white house spokesman ronald l. ziegler said at a press conference recently that nixon "was watching closely the development in cambodia". he openly clamoured that if "engagement" called for such action, the u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam could cross the border into cambodia for a combat, babbling that this was "a part of their inherent right of self-defence". ziegler added that the u.s. gangster aircraft's bombing of cambodia "would be consistent with u.s. policy". these stock arguments were duplicated by the spokesman of the u.s. state department robert j. mccloskey on april 1. all their statements have completely unmasked the ulterior motive of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against indo-china.

in fact, since the lon nol-sirik matak rightist clique came to power, u.s. imperialism has been working hand in glove with the south viet nam puppet clique and the cambodian rightist clique in intensifying their attacks against the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces at the viet nam-cambodia border area. the usis dispatch from washington revealed that the military command of the u.s. aggressor troops in south viet nam "is promoting a wide and deeper war". the new york "international herald tribune" in a report on march 30, entitled "u.s. troops have authority to enter cambodia and laos in self-defense," pointed out that "allied troops in south vietnam" have fought "over the cambodian side of the border". it was

reported that with the direct participation of u.s. military "advisers", the officers of the south viet nam puppet clique recently came into cambodia to hold secret talks with the cambodian rightist officers, conspiring to deal with the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces in the viet nam-cambodia border.

meanwhile, u.s. imperialism has been bringing more and more thai mercenary troops into laos to intensify its war of aggression there so as to coordinate its action of spreading the flames of war over cambodia. u.s. imperialism has also instigated the seato, which is solely manipulated by it, to put up bellicose outcries and tried to use this bloc to suppress the cambodian people. vargas, the secretary-general of this bloc, has repeatedly clamoured in his recent speeches that the seato "was watching cambodian events closely" and that it had made "preparation of plans to meet any emergency". "seato would consider action", if it "was invited" by the cambodian rightist clique. these series of u.s. imperialism's schemes and acts of aggression have made many western newspapers and journals including that of the united states think that the united states is expanding its war of aggression in viet nam and laos into "the second indo-china war". the new york "international herald tribune" said that "not only is the conflict spreading beyond vietnam and laos into cambodia, but it is currently threatening to extend into thailand as well." "nixon may feel compelled to escalate the american commitment to the region".

while frenziedly intensifying and expanding its war of aggression, the nixon administration is stepping up its tricks of political deception to immobilize the people. it has not only tried hard through britain to bring the so-called international control commission into cambodia again to serve the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression, but also instigated the cambodian rightist clique to "ask" the united nations to send an "observers' team" to cambodia to scheme for u.s. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression.

no matter what kind of tricks the nixon administration might play, the people of indo-china will surely defeat its military offence, smash its political schemes and push forward their struggle for liberation to victory.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia Holds Film Reception for Students from Asia and Africa

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Apr. 5, 1970)

the chinese embassy here held a film reception yesterday evening for the students from some asian and african countries studying in yugoslavia. colour documentary films on the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party were shown at the reception.

many asian and african students were very happy when they saw in the film that chairman mao is in high spirits and in excellent health. they warmly praised chairman mao's wise leadership. some of them said: "these documentary films are important historical documents which demonstrate the great victory of china's great proletarian cultural revolution under the wise leadership of chairman mao."

an asian student said: "chairman mao tsetung is the lenin of our era and a great figure. he has made great contributions to world revolution." an african student said: "chairman mao's works suit our revolution most and his theories have pointed out the orientation for us." an arab student said with deep feelings after seeing the films: "i have never seen that a people love so much their own leader, nor have i seen that a leader loves so much the people."

students from palestine and some other arab countries warmly praised the chinese people for their support for the anti-imperialist struggles of these countries. they said: "the 700 million chinese people led by chairman mao tsetung have given us genuine and powerful support in our struggle against imperialism. they are our true friends."

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Thirty-First Middle School of Peking Penetratingly Developed Proletarian Educational Revolution

- The school energetically grasps the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad and teachers, and uses Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy firmly the position of cultural subjects

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1970)

The following report tells how the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the 31st Middle School of Peking indoctrinated the school's leadership and teachers with Mao Tse-tung's thought and brought them in line with Mao's idea of educational revolution.--SCMP Ed.

(Our own dispatch) Workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the 31st Middle School of Peking followed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "The proletariat must exercise total dictatorship against the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including the various cultural realms," used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation as the weapon and proceeded from ideological education to grasp energetically the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad and teachers. Putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, the propaganda team was bold in destroying things old and creating things new and did a good job in the work of teaching socialist cultural subjects.

Energetically Grasping the Ideological Revolutionization of the Leadership Squad

The 31st Middle School of Peking is a school with a history of 57 years. Before the liberation it was one of the bases of the imperialists for cultural aggression against China. After the liberation it became one of the key schools of the former Peking Municipal CCP Committee for the implementation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education. The workers-PLA propaganda team stationed in this school realized that to transform this school, which had been deeply poisoned by feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat "it will be impossible to run a school well without a leadership group consisting of several to over ten most active, most righteous and most alert persons selected from among the teachers, staff members and students according to reality (instead of being put together haphazardly)." Therefore in educational revolution they always gave first priority to the grasping of the ideological revolutionization of the leaders of the school, i.e., the members of the revolutionary committee.

In the handling of socialist cultural subjects at first some of the comrades in the revolutionary committee considered it "safe to grasp politics but dangerous to grasp work" and were afraid that putting too much emphasis on the grasping of cultural subjects would cause the situation to slip back to "intellectual education first." As a result they "waited"--waiting for arrangements by the superior level and waiting for other people's experience. Some of the comrades who once carried out the counter-revolutionary line of education and were criticized all the more did not dare to grasp cultural subjects. They only wanted to stay outside the educational revolution or follow other people. They were unwilling to remain in front of the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students to lead the masses in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to open a new road to occupy positions of cultural subjects.

Should they wait or to open a new way? The propaganda team believed this was not only a question of the attitude toward work, but also a question conceming the two kinds of world outlook and an important question of what attitude to take toward Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. The propaganda team and the revolutionary committee held a study class jointly to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the conducting of proletarian educational revolution and documents of the 9th Party Congress. Chairman Mao taught us: Students should "engage principally in studies but also learn other things." Cultural subjects are a very important aspect of engaging principally in studies. Instructions on cultural subjects in the classroom occupy more than 60 percent of the time which the students spend in school everyday and about 70 percent of the studying time of the students during the year. Therefore cultural subjects have an important bearing on the question of the class to which the students become successors and this has been the important position which the proletariat and the bourgeoisie actively attempted to capture in the past.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his Political Report to the 9th Party Congress: "The question of whether the proletariat can occupy firmly the positions of culture and education and transform them with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the key question of whether we can carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end." To carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end we must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy and transform positions of cultural subjects. Therefore the question of whether to wait or to open a new way is an important question of whether to allow the bourgeoisie to continue to occupy this significant position or to let the proletariat occupy and transform this position according to its own world outlook.

In the meantime the propaganda team also organized members of the revolutionary committee and teachers to listen together to reports on bitterness-recollection and sweetness-thinking so as to stimulate their class feeling. After a "three comparison"--comparison of the times before and after the liberation, before and after the cultural revolution, and before and after the purification of the class rank and file--everybody understood the bitterness of having no power, the sweetness of having power and the significance of safeguarding power.

Many comrades said: Without occupying this important position of cultural subjects the proletariat can never grasp the power of education and, losing civil power, the proletariat will lose also political power. We have been afraid of making mistakes ourselves; however by doing so we might save ourselves but will lose our revolution! Chairman Mao taught us: "Thorough materialists are fearless, ... we must have this fearless spirit when we struggle for socialism and communism."

Everybody indicated that we must bear in mind firmly Chairman Mao's teaching, replace "fear" with "daring," replace "waiting" with "opening a new way," and enhance the proletarian spirit of thorough revolution and "the more difficult it is the more we advance." We must let the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought fly aloft forever on the position of cultural subjects.

As a result of realizing the fact that to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural lessons was an important aspect in doing a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the school, the revolutionary committee of the 31st Middle School and the propaganda team stationed in the school constantly studied the new trends, new problems and new experience in the reform of the teaching of cultural subjects, and correctly handled the relation between the central work and cultural subjects during every period. They never suspended cultural lessons except when there were significant political activities and when approved by the superior. In this manner they guaranteed the normal teaching of cultural subjects.

Since March 1969 they systematically conducted reform in cultural subjects. First of all they restored all socialist cultural subjects. Then they made overall reasonable arrangements for the study of the humanities,

engineering, agriculture, military affairs and repudiation of the bourgeoisie and further implemented Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive." They also conscientiously practiced the giving of prominence to proletarian politics in cultural subjects and summed up certain preliminary experience. Motivated by the leadership squad, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students enhanced the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to create and formulated an outline for school education and instruction in various subjects.

The Essential Question Is the Question of Teachers

Chairman Mao taught us: "The question of educational reform is essentially a question of teachers." The propaganda team stationed at the 31st Middle School felt profoundly that in order to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to dominate cultural subjects they must first use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm the teachers. With the help of the propaganda team the school revolutionary committee elevated the broad masses of revolutionary teachers ideologically, helped them in their studies, supported them in educational reform, and encouraged them in their advance. In this way the consciousness and activeness of the broad masses of teachers in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural lessons were heightened continuously.

In the past some of the teachers in the 31st Middle School "grumbled," "feared" and "waited." They "grumbled" that "it does not pay to teach" and wanted to struggle-criticize-run away. They "feared" that "teaching is dangerous" and dared not talk about cultural knowledge for fear that they might again be "giving prominence to work." They "waited" because they feared difficulties and hoped for other people to bring forth experience in giving prominence to politics in cultural subjects so that they could eat ready-cooked rice.

An analysis by the propaganda team and revolutionary committee of this school revealed that there was a question of ideology as well as understanding here. These two questions were related but different; however, both of them must be solved. With a view to these living ideas the broad masses of teachers were organized to study conscientiously the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's teachings on the correct handling of the relation between politics and work and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. This made the broad masses of teachers realize the proletarian educational revolution was a long-term policy for opposing revisionism, preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to last for thousands of years. It was also "for making it impossible for the bourgeoisie to continue to exist or to regenerate itself"; it was a great strategic plan by Chairman Mao.

As a teacher, to try to run away at this time of great struggle is the greatest disloyalty to Chairman Mao. It is a great honor for us amd every revolutionary teacher to be allowed to take part in the thorough reform of the old educational system and the establishment of a new proletarian educational system under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao. How can we say serving as such a teacher "does not pay"?

Many teachers said: Comrades Yang Shui-ts'ai, T'ang Kuan-hsin, etc. even offered their lives to the cause of educational revolution, but we feared this and feared that. We only wanted to wait and dared not open a new way; so we were very wrong. We must follow the examples of revolutionary martyrs and heroic personalities and enhance the thorough revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, dare to destroy things old and establish things new. We must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform ourselves thoroughly under the leadership of the working class and thoroughly occupy the important position of cultural subjects.

The living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the development of the movement of struggling against self-interest and repudiation of revisionism not only heightened the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of teachers but also helped them to draw a clear line between doing a good job in socialist cultural subjects and "intellectual education first." Engels pointed out: "It is impossible to give up politics" and "the question is only what kind of politics to engage in." Everybody realized that past mistakes about "intellectual education were not due to the fact of having taught cultural knowledge or having taught too much cultural knowledge. The mistakes lay in the fact that we did not use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural subjects. If we change from the past extreme of "intellectual education first" to another extreme of being afraid to teach or not to teach cultural knowledge instead of truly conducting an ideological rectification on the relation between politics and knowledge, then we are still making mistakes.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Politics is the commander and the soul." The relation between politics and knowledge is forever a relation between the commander and the commanded. They can neither be separated nor replaced, much less be reversed. As long as we act according to Chairman Mao's teaching and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural lessons, such a way of teaching can never be "dangerous"!

In the meantime the revolutionary committee of the 31st Middle School and the propaganda team stationed in this school actively supported the broad masses of revolutionary teachers in their reform of the teaching of cultural lessons. They conscientiously achieved four strict differentiations: Strict differentiation between daring to teach cultural knowledge and "intellectual education first." Strict differentiation between strict requirements imposed on the students in connection with learning and "giving prominence to work." Strict differentiation between intentional poisoning and the momentary slip. Strict differentiation between shortcomings existing in advances and "treading the old path." Educated by the propaganda team and the revolutionary committee the Red Guard small generals and the broad masses of revolutionary students in this school decided to become generals of educational revolution, actively support and strive to coordinate with the teachers to do a good job in socialist cultural subjects.

The heightening of ideological consciousness, the preliminary rectification of the relation between policies and knowledge, plus the support from the leadership and cooperation from the small generals gave

the broad masses of revolutionary teachers in the 31st Middle School great determination and firm confidence in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural subjects. They scored great achievements in giving proletarian politics in cultural subjects.

Using Typical Examples To Push Forward the Whole

With the help of the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team the revolutionary committee of the 31st Middle School conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Any leading personnel who does not derive concrete experience from their subordinate units or personnel or from incidents can never exercise general guidance to the units." The revolutionary committee realized that to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to transform old cultural subjects, a good job must be done in grasping one-third of them and using typical examples to push forward the rest. With the help of the political commissar and the leader of the propaganda team, most of the members of the revolutionary committee worked on the first line in the place of a teacher. Every member grasped one point, grasped the educational reform of one subject, and took up the responsibility of the teaching of one subject.

In the question of grasping typical examples they adopted the method of "two takes and one help." In other words: They self-consciously took the orientational question of giving prominence to politics in cultural subjects down to lower levels to engage in guidance work and look for typical examples. After arriving at lower levels their job was not to help the teachers to do practical work generally, but essentially to help them to sum up typical examples. Later they took the typical experience back for quick popularization to bring about the result of blooming on points and bearing fruit on the surface. This is the popularization of typical examples. Taking down is to use general principles to guide individual units; taking back is to use typical examples to push forward the general situation.

Through the practice of two takes and one help the propaganda team and revolutionary committee of the 31st Middle School discovered that science teachers made progress in giving prominence to politics in cultural subjects. So this happening was immediately cultivated and several preliminary experiences in using politics to command knowledge were summed up and rapidly popularized. This greatly enlightened the teachers and effectively pushed forward the educational reform of the teaching of cultural subjects in the school.

On this basis the propaganda team and revolutionary committee again studied the new contradictions which emerged during the popularization and found four unbalanced aspects: Unbalanced development of the subjects. Unbalanced development of teachers teaching the same subject. Unbalanced standard in giving prominence to proletarian politics during class. And unbalanced understanding and practice of experiences already popularized on the part of the teachers.

Aiming at these unbalances, members of the leadership squad penetrated deep among the masses and mobilized all the teachers to make further summarization of the positive and negative experiences and lessons learned in the reform of cultural subjects, strengthen the collective preparation for classes, engage in joint discussions, mutual studies, and bold practices. In the meantime members of the leadership squad also organized the masses to go to fraternal schools to learn from their experience. Through living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, repeated practice and incessant modification the science faculty further formulated experience in the subject of abstract concept, the subject of calculation with formulas, and the manner in which to give prominence to politics. Preliminary experience was also formulated in the subjects of military and physical training, language and politics. Two takes and one help incessantly solved new unbalances and summed up new typical examples. The prompt popularization of these new experiences effectively pushed forward the reform in the teaching of cultural subjects in the school and truly brought about the effect of "turning on one light and it will throw red illumination over a large area."

At present under the leadership of the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students of the 31st Middle School of Peking have already stirred up a new upsurge in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are determined to raise higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the new year, further implement Chairman Mao's series of instructions on the realization of the proletarian educational revolution, and "unite to fight for still greater victories" by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the position of cultural subjects.

* * *

The Key Lies in Leadership

by

Headquarters of the Workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's Thought Propaganda Team Stationed in Erhlung Lu, Hsich'eng Ch'U, Peking

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 29, 1970)

The following article takes to task those who are afraid to teach "cultural subjects" in schools and would have nothing to do with them, and who prefer to wait till the struggle is over. --SCMP Ed.

The 31st Middle School of Peking acquired preliminary experience in energetically grasping educational revolution and using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural subjects. Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "After setting the political line the cadres are the determining factor." The key to the 31st Middle School's commendable progress in educational revolution is the leadership's attaching importance to the matter, its accurate grasping and firm grasping. As of this date leading comrades of some of the schools still lack necessary understanding of the reform of cultural subjects, harbor "fear," emphasize objective conditions, or adopt a laissez-faire attitude. This is very erroneous ideological tendency.

"It is dangerous to grasp cultural subjects." This is one of the excuses of some of the comrades for not grasping cultural subjects. Is it dangerous to grasp cultural subjects? What we want to grasp is the thorough reform of old cultural subjects, the launching of a strong offensive against the bourgeoisie in the realm of teaching, and the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural subjects. This is essential to the implementation of Chairman Mao's series of instructions on educational revolution and the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. How can the grasping of cultural subjects in this manner be "dangerous"? In fact, if we do not grasp the reform of cultural subjects and neglect class struggle on the educational line, our Party and State will change color and the broad masses of working people will suffer for a second time. This indeed is what can be dangerous.

Those who maintain that "grasping of cultural subjects is dangerous" erroneously think that grasping of cultural subjects means "intellectual education first," and therefore they are a little frightened. This fully reflects the situation that some of the comrades are completely unable to differentiate between what proletarian cultural subjects and what bourgeois cultural subjects are and mix up cultural subjects under the command of Mao Tse-tung's thought with "intellectual education first."

Proletarian cultural subjects are essential for the fostering of successors to proletarian revolutionary cause, whereas "intellectual education first" is the black trash of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education. To command cultural subjects with Mao Tse-tung's thought is the glorious duty of all revolutionary teachers and a practical action in defending Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education. This is entirely different from "intellectual education first" of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education such as "intellectual education first" only by using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cultural subjects.

Now we should like to ask these comrades: You always think about "danger" and yourselves without considering the revolution; so where has your consciousness in the struggle between the two lines gone? Deep in the soul of these comrades is hidden a king-size "self-interest." Where there is "self-interest" naturally there will be "fear," fear of making mistakes and fear of tumbles, which results in giving up grasping. These comrades should stir up a revolution deep in their soul, destroy self-interest, establish public interest, struggle against "fear" and replace it with "daring" so as to fight heroically for placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of cultural subjects!

There is important work and unimportant work. Cultural subjects have only a low priority." This is a foolish concept. Naturally in school work there is much important work including political activities in addition to educational revolution and in educational revolution there are also many important issues. Leaders must differentiate their importance and urgency and grasp the principal contradictions. In the meantime they must also make overall arrangements to avoid placing emphasis on only one aspect. Reform of cultural subjects has always been an important part of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, and should have been a firmly grasped piece of routine work. This is especially true at the present moment when educational revolution is developing penetratingly because to do a good job in managing the socialist cultural subjects has all the more become a question of orientation awaiting urgent solution. Then why should it have a "low priority"?

It is clear that among all the activities taking place in the school, cultural subjects occupy the greatest proportion of time; there are many subjects and they have an important bearing on the forming of the students' world outlook. Cultural subjects have always been an important position in the violent struggle between the proletariat and bourgeoisie. The proletariat wants to use it to propagate proletarian politics and foster "cultured laborers with socialist consciousness." The bourgeoisie frantically oppose the proletariat and wants to use it to propagate bourgeois politics and train its faithful tools for the restoration of capitalism. If the proletariat does not occupy this position, it will be unable to exercise its total dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of education or implement Chairman Mao's series of brilliant instructions on educational revolution. To belittle the position of cultural subjects is to

belittle educational revolution and to give up the position of cultural subjects is to give up educational revolution. Therefore to grasp cultural subjects or not is an important question concerning the use of the politics of a certain class for transforming the students' way of thinking and the question of what kind of successors are to be produced. We must not neglect this question.

"This is a hard battle and who knows how to fight it?" it is better to wait and see. Indeed this is a hard battle. For long periods of time the old educational system pushed forward "intellectual education first" and cultural subjects were full of feudalist, capitalist and revisionist black trash. The poison went very deep. Compared to other work in the school the reform of cultural subjects indeed has its complexities and difficulties. Under the circumstances of the gradual deepening of the class struggle in the realm of ideology in particular, the means employed by the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat in the position of cultural subjects become more hidden and more "clever." This demands stronger political sensitivity, greater revolutionary will and higher technique for struggle from the leaders. "Who knows how to fight it?" This is not the language of the proletariat. To fight this battle well we rely not on anything else but the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and the broad masses of revolutionaries who have mastered Mao Tse-tung's thought. As Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "After being grasped by the broad masses, Mao Tse-tung's thought will become unlimited strength and a spiritual atom bomb of unlimited force." After mastering Mao Tse-tung's thought we shall have orientation, strength, and ways and means.

We must realize that the course of reform of cultural subjects is full of violent struggle between the two classes and two lines. We must persistently and promptly grasp the new tendencies and new problems in class struggle and penetratingly develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education. As long as we destroy in a big way, establish in a big way and dare to practice along the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao and fully rely upon the masses, we shall be able to "discover, invent, create and advance." Those who do not know what to do in the face of a difficult task are cowards and those who are waiting for ready made rice to eat are lazy. To grasp the reform of cultural subjects well is a question of the present moment requiring urgent solution. "Ten thousand years is too long, we must seize the hour and seize the day." To replace "wait and see" with "act in unison" and resolutely use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command every subject and every lesson is an extremely glorious revolutionary task for the leadership of the school and the broad masses of revolutionary teachers!

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his Political Report to the 9th Party Congress: "Whether the proletariat can occupy firmly the position of cultural education and transform it with Mao Tse-tung's thought is a key question of whether we can carry out to the end the great proletarian cultural revolution." The key for carrying out the proletarian educational reform to the end lies in giving prominence to proletarian politics and to

use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command it. The key for grasping the reform of cultural subjects well lies in self-ideological-revolutionization. Let us raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and advance heroically along the broad way of proletarian educational revolution.

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LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Rapid Development of Local Industry in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 8, 1970)

the municipal revolutionary committee of fushun, northeast china, has guided the people in rapidly developing local industries by making full use of waste gas, residues, liquids and other industrial waste.

in doing this, the committee has carried out fully chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the city has built more than fifty big and medium size factories in the past two years. this includes fortythree which have gone into full or partial operation. the city also has more than fifty neighbourhood workshops. the local industry can now mass produce equipment for the chemical fertilizer industry, power-driven irrigation and drainage equipment, 75 horse power caterpillar tractors, 2.5-ton heavy-duty lorries, heavy-duty bicycles, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, plastics for engineering purposes and other products, as well as parts and accessories for large factories and mines.

fushun is a noted heavy industrial centre in china. the large quantities of colliery and oil gas, waste water, slag and scrap iron and steel from the many large-sized factories and mines provide resources which can be used by local industries. but before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents prevented this full use. they even slashed back the local industries which were set up in the great leap forward in 1958. as a result, the city was not self-sufficient in industrial products. the city's state-run factories and mines had to depend on other parts of the country for most of the parts and accessories needed, and the city turned out only limited amounts of farm machinery and daily necessities.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses vigorously repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on running industrial enterprises pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi. they were determined to use local resources and by their own efforts in developing local industries. led by the municipal revolutionary committee, within a little over a year, they have built and expanded a dozen small and medium-sized factories by using local materials and equipment. insecticides, synthetic rubber, chemical fibres, plastics for engineering purposes and many other products have been turned out.

in the course of developing the local industries, the municipal revolutionary committee adhered to chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. a workshop was needed to process the gas from oil refinery to produce epichloronydrin, a raw material for plastics for engineering purposes. the revolutionary building workers studied hard and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle. lacking steel and equipment, they picked through a scrap iron pile for discarded equipment that they adapted to their purpose.

having limited manpower, they organized some workers to look after production while the others did the capital construction. the workshop was built up in just over three months with greater, faster, better and more economical results and it went into operation quickly. the 17 projects in the city now in progress including formaldehyde and synthetic rubber depend entirely on local funds, construction and equipment. in the main, the small units using indigenous methods are built. these projects will be put into operation soon.

chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." the municipal revolutionary committee boldly mobilized the masses and relied on them, criticized liu shao-chi's line of "relying on the experts" and waged "a people's war" in developing local industries. the 75 horse power caterpillar tractors and 2.5-ton heavy-duty lorries were turned out by the collective efforts of more than thirty small factories and some handcraft co-ops in only a month. they are in small-scale operation now.

the fushun revolutionary committee is determined to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, raise the production level of local industries and make even greater contributions to the country.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Educated Tibetan Young Man Welcomed by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 8, 1970)

the advanced deeds of a young educated tibetan have become known far and wide in the tiching highlands in yunnan province.

in response to the great call of chairman mao: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", tuchi settled in tona new village at the eastern foot of the kechu snow mountains a year ago. nurtured by mao tsetung thought and re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, tuchi has matured politically. he has been elected delegate to a provincial conference of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and is praised by the emancipated tibetan serfs as "a reliable successor of the poor and lower-middle peasants."

after tuchi arrived at the village, a tibetan poor peasant commune member named nachiyunma prepared meal for him to recall the past sufferings of the working people and compare them with their present happiness. several broken wooden bowls were beside the fire place and the barley bin, and wild vegetables were being cooked in a saucepan. with tears in her eyes, nachiyunma put two bowls of gruel in front of tuchi and recounted the life of misery before liberation. pointing to the gruel, she said: "this is what we the emancipated serfs had to keep us alive in the old criminal society. at that time, we serfs opened up thousands of hectares of land and produced thousands of tons of barley, but we never had enough to eat. my father and mother died as a result of

torture by manorial lords." she said with deep feeling: "chairman mao has sent you to the countryside to accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. it is to guarantee that our country will never change its colour and we the emancipated serfs will never again be thrown back into misery."

tuchi could hardly sleep that night. the vivid class education given by the old woman made him even more determined to take the road of integrating with the workers and peasants.

the village had been a desolate slope with shrubs. responding to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the 14 families of emancipated serfs living there started to build terraced fields and houses in 1965 and created a new village after three years of hard work. however, the newly opened terraced fields were still very poor. determined to get good harvests from this land and contribute to socialist construction by producing more grain, they collected manure and dug irrigation ditches.

the next day after tuchi arrived at the new village, he asked to go along with the commune members in crossing the chinsha river by raft to get green manure on the other bank. when they heard that he did not know how to swim, the commune members did not want him to go. tuchi said firmly: "i should follow the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants. this is a very good chance for me to temper myself in the great waves and storms." when the commune members saw how determined he was, they consented.

this was the first time that tuchi had seen such big waves and such a swift current. should he get on the raft or not? he hesitated a bit when the emancipated slaves bravely got on the rafts one after another. their bravery in "fearing neither hardship nor death" greatly moved tuchi. following the commune members, he did as they had done. they read aloud the fighting slogan "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" to encourage themselves in their battle against the fierce waves and swift current and finally carried out the task.

since that time, whenever there are difficult tasks, he is always the first to volunteer without exception, because he considers this a good way to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

high up on lona mountain, the brigade has about 4 hectares of mountainous farmland surrounded by virgin forest. crops there often were destroyed by wild animals and the brigade decided to send people there to guard the crops against the animals. lechen, a poor peasant commune member was first to ask to take on the job. he said: "let me go. guarding the crops is an important job in defending chairman mao's great strategic principle of 'grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.'"

lechen's revolutionary spirit of defying hardship and his complete dedication to the collective gave tuchi a great education. he jumped to his feet and said: "let me go instead of comrade lechen who should remain with the brigade." the cadres and the commune members advised him not to go and said: "the wild beasts are very fierce there and it's too dangerous a job. you're too young. whatever you say, we won't let you go." but tuchi said with determination: "the more dangerous the job, the more i need to go there to temper myself."

on the next day, tuchi climbed lona mountain carrying a good hunting rifle given him by poor and lower-middle peasants. as they advised him to do, he cut down bushes to build an enclosing wall. after he had worked only a few hours, his back and legs ached so badly that he longed to rest. but he thought how the poor and lower-middle peasants worked in the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and how important was his task in protecting the crops the peasants had worked hard to plant. this filled him with new strength and he quickly built the wall.

tuchi learned many things every day in the mountain he had never learned from text books. he recalled chairman mao's teaching relating to educated young people going to the rural areas: "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full."

last summer, tuchi was chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants to be a health worker not divorced from farm work. carrying a medical kit, he went from house to house to see patients. one day the medicines were nearly gone. if he went to the commune clinic 50 kilometres away for more, it would take him two days. tuchi wanted to do this as quickly as possible and not affect agricultural production too much. he set off after supper. it was so dark that he could hardly see his hand before his face. he stumbled on the rough road alongside the chinsha river. when he got tired, he encouraged himself with invincible mao tsetung thought. he once fell, but got up and continued on his way. he carried back medicines at noon the next day. the poor and lower-middle peasants said to him: "your heart is really one with ours exclamation" tuchi replied: "chairman mao teaches me to do this. i have still much to learn from you."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Exhibition on China's Successes in Socialist Construction Opens in Shkodra

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 7, 1970)

an exhibition on the successes of the people's republic of china in socialist construction was opened in the city of shkodra, north albania, yesterday afternoon. it was warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the local people. displaying on this exhibition are part of the exhibits of the "exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china" held in tirana from december last year to the first half of january this year.

thousands of workers, students and residents of shkodra region attended the opening ceremony. red flags were fluttering in the hall and those present held high placards inscribed with slogans: "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation", "long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation", "long live the albanian party of labour exclamation", "long live the communist party of china exclamation" and "long live china's great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation".

the opening ceremony was attended by prokop murra, first secretary of the shkodra regional committee of the albanian party of labour; bilal paruca, chairman of the executive committee of the shkodra regional people's council; misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries; and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in albania, and the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in the shkodra region attended the opening ceremony.

edrem kadaku, director of the industrial section under the executive committee of the shkodra regional people's council, and chai hou-jen spoke at the ceremony.

comrade prokop murra, first secretary of the shkodra regional committee of the albanian party of labour, cut the ribbon for the opening of the exhibition. then those present visited the exhibition.

the working people of other regions adjacent to shkodra region will visit the exhibition too.

CAMBODIA

US Imperialist Aggression on Cambodia Undeniable

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

after the devilish claws of u.s. imperialism, which instigated the cambodian rightist clique to stage the coup d'etat against cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, were caught by the people of the world, u.s. imperialism has the guilty conscience of a thief and its chieftains have made repeated statements recently in a vain attempt to absolve it from its criminal responsibilities.

according to western news agency reports, u.s. secretary of state william p. rogers testifying before the u.s. senate foreign relations committee at a closed-door session on april 2 stated pharisaically that "the united states has no plans to become involved in cambodia". after the session, he told the correspondents a flat lie, saying that the u.s. policy is "to guarantee the neutrality of cambodia". even the correspondents of western bourgeois newspapers were astounded by rogers's monstrous lies. just as public opinion in various countries has pointed out, u.s. imperialism not only is the instigator and organizer of the coup d'etat in cambodia but has always been involved in cambodia. it does not "guarantee" but undermine the neutrality of cambodia.

for years in the past, u.s. imperialism, apart from persistently interfering directly in the internal affairs of cambodia and buying over the "free khmer members" to carry out subversion, has kept sending its aggressor troops, in collusion with the puppet troops of south viet nam and thailand, to encroach constantly on the air space and territory of cambodia and undermine the independence, peace, neutrality, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia. according to incomplete statistics, from 1962 to 1969, u.s. imperialism and its south vietnamese puppet clique sent their troops to intrude into cambodian territory on 7,000 occasions, killing or wounding over 1,000 cambodian residents. in december 1968 alone, the u.s. aggressors and south viet nam puppet troops invaded kompong cham, kratie, kampot, svay rieng, takeo and prey veng provinces more than a dozen times.

since the beginning of last year, u.s. aggressor troops, south vietnamese puppet troops and thailand puppet troops have been carrying out armed provocations and aggression against cambodia almost daily. according to figures published in the protest notes lodged by the royal government of cambodia against the u.s. government and the south vietnamese puppet clique, in the first quarter of last year alone, 32 cambodian people were killed, 121 wounded and 27 others kidnapped. moreover, u.s. imperialism sent out aircraft to spread toxic chemicals over cambodian territory, gravely undermining the health of the cambodian people and destroying vast tracts of forests, rubber plantations, orchards and other crops.

the aggressive acts of u.s. imperialism and its henchmen have aroused profound indignation among the cambodian people. the cambodian people have staged big demonstrations and parades to protest against the u.s. imperialist crimes. samdech norodom sihanouk have repeatedly issued statements and held press conferences to expose and condemn the crimes of aggression committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. samdech norodom sihanouk pointed out at a press conference in may, 1969, that all the four thailand officers and over 70 thailand personnel who intruded into battambang province of cambodia on may 16 were taken prisoner by the armed forces of cambodia. also captured were their weapons, 15 trucks, one jeep and

three bulldozers. among the captured thai officers was a commandant working at the intelligence department of thailand which is linked with the central intelligence agency of the united states. on november 22, last year, samdech norodom sihanouk issued a statement on deliberated intrusion of cambodian territory by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. in the statement, he said: "cambodia denounces before the whole world this unprecedented aggression against cambodia by the u.s. armed forces. it pointed to the hypocrisy of the peaceful statements by the u.s. administration whose troops unleashed barbarous attacks against a country the only crime of which is its rejection of u.s. domination."

the crimes committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in sabotaging cambodia's independence, peace, neutrality, national sovereignty and territorial integrity met with resolute opposition from the cambodian people and cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. for this very reason, they tried painstakingly by all means to topple the government led by samdech norodom sihanouk, and even time and again made attempts on his life. it was after the failure of all this series of conspiracies that they took the opportunity of samdech norodom sihanouk's sojourn abroad to instigate and unleash the march 18 coup d'etat against him. all these are hard facts that u.s. imperialism cannot deny.

after u.s. imperialism instigated the coup d'etat in cambodia, u.s. troops in collusion with south vietnamese puppet troops have now brazenly intruded into cambodia to coordinate with the cambodian rightist clique to bloodily suppress the just struggle of the cambodian people. they also used cambodian territory to attack the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces at the cambodia-viet nam border. this is a new crime committed by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys against the cambodian people.

u.s. imperialism which is guilty of so many crimes has tried vainly to whitewash itself by claiming that the u.s. policy is "to guarantee the neutrality of cambodia". what a shame indeed exclamation u.s. imperialism has done so many evil things in cambodia that the cambodian people will never forgive it, neither will the people of the whole world. with the support of the people the world over, the cambodian people will surely come out triumphant in their struggle for the defence of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and against u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND KOREA

Grand Mass Rally Held in Pyongyang in Honor of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

the people's committee of pyongyang city held a grand mass rally at mansoodai assembly hall here this morning to warmly welcome comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

a huge portrait of chairman mao tsetung, the leader of the chinese people, and a huge portrait of premier kim il sung, the leader of the korean people, were put up at the centre of the rostrum. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and korea.

when premier chou en-lai, accompanied by premier kim il sung, mounted the rostrum, all those present stood up, warmly applauded and cheered. korean girls in colourful national costumes ran up the rostrum and presented bouquets to premier chou en-lai and premier kim il sung.

the rally was attended by comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean cabinet and foreign minister; and comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly.

the rally was also attended by ministers of the korean cabinet, responsible members of various political parties and social organizations, and generals of the korean people's army.

comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, was also present.

also attending the rally upon invitation were those accompanying premier chou en-lai on the visit: comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and other diplomats of the chinese embassy, representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission, and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea were also present upon invitation.

foreign diplomatic envoys to korea were also present.

the rally started amidst the strains of the national anthems of china and korea.

comrade kang heui wun, chairman of the people's committee of pyongyang city, delivered a welcoming speech at the rally (the full text of the speech will be released separately).

premier chou en-lai also made a speech at the rally (the full text of the speech will be released separately).

the speeches of chairman kang heui wun and premier chou en-lai were time and again punctuated by prolonged and warm applause from the masses.

premier chou en-lai and chairman kang heui wun exchanged silk banners at the rally. the banner presented by premier chou en-lai to the people of all sections of pyongyang city is inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation" the banner presented to premier chou en-lai by chairman kang heui wun in the name of the mass rally of pyongyang city in honour of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, is inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship and unity cemented with blood between the korean people and the chinese people exclamation"

the hall resounded with prolonged and warm applause when the banners were exchanged between the two sides.

the rally proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Speech of Comrade Kang heui Wun, Chairman of People's Committee of Pyongyang City, at Mass Rally Welcoming Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade kang heui wun, chairman of the people's committee of pyongyang city of the democratic people's republic of korea, made a speech at the mass rally here in honour of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the full text of his speech reads as follows:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

respected guests from china,

comrades,

today, with militant friendship and warm and cordial feelings, the people of our country most enthusiastically welcome the envoy of the fraternal chinese people.

entrusted by the central committee of the korean workers' party and the government of the republic and in the name of the people of pyongyang and of the entire korean people, i extend warm welcome to comrade chou en-lai and your party on a friendly visit to our country.

at the same time, i would like to avail myself of this opportunity to convey the friendly greetings of the korean people to their fraternal chinese people.

on this occasion of welcoming the respected guests from the chinese people, we will recall with profound feelings the history of deep-rooted friendship between the korean and chinese peoples.

both the korean and chinese peoples have a long-standing history and culture and have been from ancient times close neighbours merely separated by a river.

our two peoples have long fought against the aggressive forces of imperialism from outside. at the time when japanese imperialism forcibly occupied korea and stretched its claws of aggression to the mainland of china, the communists and patriotic people of our two countries waged a long and bloody struggle together arms in hand against our common enemy.

early in the period of armed struggle of resistance against japanese aggression for the recovery and emancipation of their fatherland, the korean people went through thick and thin and shared the same hardships together with the chinese people.

the korean and chinese peoples have forged ties of unbreakable and militant friendship in the raging flames of arduous struggles.

since our two peoples took the state power in their own hands and embarked on the road of creating a new life, the friendship cultivated in history between them has developed to a new stage and still more clearly displayed its vitality in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

during the war waged by the korean people for the liberation of the fatherland against u.s. imperialism, the fraternal chinese people sent to the korean front volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters.

the valiant fighters of the chinese people's volunteers, displaying the spirit of proletarian internationalism and collective heroism and together with our people, defended with blood every inch of the land of korea. they also made use of the leisure hours during the fighting to help the peasants of our country in ploughing and sowing, and restored the ruined reservoirs, highways and bridges.

after the armistice, when our people were fighting for the rehabilitation of the cities and villages which were lying in ruins, the chinese people's volunteers actively helped us in our cause of rehabilitation and construction.

in the course of this, the valiant fighters of the chinese people's volunteers and the people of our country cemented a profound friendship and a good relation of sacrificing one's self for others and helping each other.

martyr to sheng-chiao, son of the chinese people, laid down his precious life in saving a korean child; and korean peasant pak jai keun sacrificed his life when he used his own body to shield a wounded volunteer from bullets of the enemy.

just as the chinese mountains and land are marked with the precious blood and traces of fighting of korean communists and revolutionary people, the various places of our country are marked with the blood shed by the chinese people's volunteers and the exploits of their heroic fight.

the people of our country will never forget and are grateful for the heroic feats made by the valiant fighters of the chinese people's volunteers and the internationalist assistance rendered by the chinese people during the war for the liberation of the fatherland and the post-war period of rehabilitation and construction.

the korean people hold most dear their friendship with the chinese people, and will exert every effort for its consolidation and development.

comrade chou en-lai's present visit to our country will make a great contribution to the further development of the relations of friendly cooperation between the korean and chinese peoples.

the increasingly frenzied sinister activities by u.s. and japanese imperialists for aggression and

war against korea and china have linked the two peoples in close unity.

today, parts of the territories of the korean and chinese peoples were occupied by u.s. imperialism. they are subjected to incessant provocations by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

u.s. imperialism is forcibly occupying the sacred territory taiwan of the people's republic of china, making it a post for u.s. imperialist aggression. it is also forcibly occupying one half of the land of our country -- the southern half, turning it into its out-and-out colony and military base.

u.s. imperialism has been incessantly transporting various kinds of lethal modern weapons and military equipment into south korea, while stepping up war preparations and continuing provocations against the northern part of the republic along the military demarcation line.

the u.s. imperialists are still obstinately bent on plotting schemes to create "two chinas" and continuing to supply the chiang kai-shek bandit gang with military assistance, while aggravating the tense situation in the taiwan straits.

with a view to opposing the socialist countries in asia, suppressing and strangling the national liberation movements in the region, the u.s. imperialists are now shoring up the revived japanese militarists as their "shock force". just as it was clearly revealed by the "joint communique" of nixon and eisaku sato, chieftains of u.s. and japanese imperialism, and nixon's so-called "foreign policy report", the u.s. imperialists are trying to make the japanese militarists play a "leading role" in u.s. aggression in asia. u.s. imperialism is trying to rig up a new anti-communist military alliance in asia with japanese militarism as its backbone and the puppet bandit gangs of pak jung hi and chiang kai-shek as accomplices, plotting to maintain in this region the colonial rule which is on the brink of total collapse in a vain attempt to realize their aggressive scheme easily.

the japanese militarists who are apt to rely on big powers to carry out aggression against other countries are again seeking for opportunities to get a "wind-fall". they are brandishing the signboard of "new pacific co-prosperity sphere", a refurbished version of the already bankrupt "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", and are carrying out frantic activities for its realization. the reactionary japanese ruling clique is accelerating the fascistization of the country, sharply increasing military expenditure, swiftly expanding armed forces of aggression and preparing for intensified expansion abroad.

the japanese militarists are viciously pushing forward a policy hostile to the democratic people's republic of korea and the people's republic of china, stepping up re-aggression against south korea in political, economic, military and other fields, and stretching their tentacles of aggression into taiwan. the reactionary sato clique has clamoured that "korea's security is essential to japan's own security", and openly blustered for direct participation in the new u.s. imperialist war provocations against korea. the reactionary sato clique has also cried out that "the security of taiwan is a most important factor for the security of japan" and has joined u.s. imperialism in plotting to create "two chinas".

but the aggressive conspiratorial activities of the u.s. and japanese imperialists are a preposterous vain attempt.

the u.s. and japanese imperialists can by no means prevent

the peoples of korea and china from advancing.

with high revolutionary enthusiasm and through staunch struggle, the chinese people have defeated the foreign imperialists and the reactionary forces at home and established a new china.

the victory of the chinese revolution and the founding of the people's republic of china are the brilliant results of the blood-shed struggle of the chinese people.

being a true master of their own country, the chinese people in accordance with the line of self-reliance have bravely overcome numerous difficulties and hardships and achieved magnificent victories in building a new life. thus china has been turned from a semi-feudal and semi-colonial poor and backward country into a powerful socialist country advancing along the road of independence and self-determination.

under the leadership of the chinese communist party with their respected and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung as its leader and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao as its deputy leader, the chinese people have now unfolded the great proletarian cultural revolution and are striving for still greater achievements in their struggle for strengthening their national economic power and defence.

the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist construction are a great contribution to the strengthening of the all-round might of socialism and of the revolutionary forces of the world.

the korean people are joyful over the achievements scored by the chinese people and wish them new victories in the future.

having inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-japanese armed struggle, the people of our country, while smashing the incessant provocations of the ringleader of world reaction, u.s. imperialism, in the circumstances of direct confrontation with it, are now victoriously building socialism and carrying on a staunch struggle for all-round victory in the korean revolution.

under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the people of our country have completely embodied jooche and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence of our party in all spheres, thus bringing about a great leap in the march to social progress and civilization. in a short period of time, we have turned our country into an advanced socialist state with a self-sustaining national economy on a solid base, a nation-wide defence system and brilliant national culture.

today, in face of the daily intensifying manoeuvers of aggression and war of the u.s. imperialists, the people of our country are further promoting economic and national defence construction, firmly putting ideological revolution in command to give a powerful impetus to revolutionization and proletarianization of the whole society and consolidating the revolutionary base of the northern part of the republic as firm as a rock politically, economically and militarily.

at the same time, the people of our country are giving vigorous support to the just struggle against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation waged by our brothers in the southern half of the country who are shedding their blood to fight for freedom, emancipation and the reunification of the fatherland. they are also carrying on the struggle to force the u.s.

aggressor troops to evacuate from south korea and accomplish the historic mission of reunifying the fatherland at an early date.

to occupy the heights in the magnificent seven-year plan before the holding of the fifth congress of our glorious party, the people of the pyongyang city, together with the working people throughout the country, are launching a vigorous drive to increase production at all posts of socialist construction with a new "chullima" speed -- "kangsun" speed, and have gained more and more new achievements in making innovations.

the successes achieved by the korean and chinese peoples in their cause of revolution and construction and the strengthening of the might of the two countries constitute mutual support and inspiration to their revolutionary cause and a heavy blow to imperialism.

the u.s. imperialists should face the stern reality and should not act overbearingly doing as they like.

should the u.s. imperialists forget the historical lesson and impose a new war on the korean and chinese peoples, then the two peoples will, as in the past, fight shoulder to shoulder in the same trench, and completely wipe out the common enemy.

the korean people resolutely oppose the u.s. and japanese imperialists for their sinister activities of aggression against the people's republic of china and fully support the chinese people in their struggle to liberate taiwan.

the chinese people give active support to the struggle of the korean people for forcing the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south korea and for realizing the independent reunification of their fatherland.

i take this opportunity to extend profound thanks to the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people for their support to and solidarity with our people's cause to reunify our fatherland.

dear comrades,

u.s. imperialism is not only the enemy of the korean and chinese peoples but also the common enemy of the people of the whole world.

the imperialists headed by the u.s. imperialists will not step down from the stage of history of their own accord. today, in order to save itself from the fate of being on the guillotine, u.s. imperialism is struggling desperately and intensifying their sinister activities of aggression and war. the u.s. imperialists are openly opposing the socialist countries with violence, savagely suppressing the national liberation movement of the people in asia, africa and latin america, viciously carrying out acts of aggression, sabotage and subversion against the newly independent countries in these areas, and undermining peace in all parts of the world.

the u.s. imperialists are continuing their piratical war of aggression against the vietnamese people and escalating their armed intervention in laos. not long ago, u.s. imperialism instigated the reactionary rightist forces in cambodia to stage a coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and has been scheming craftily to turn that country to the right.

our people fully support the march 23 five-point statement of samdech norodom sihanouk which severely condemns the u.s. imperialist-engineered coup d'etat and demonstrates his unswerving determination to defend the independence and sovereignty of cambodia.

u.s. imperialism not only unleashes aggression in asia but also instigates the zionists in the middle east to conduct incessant aggressive activities against the arab people.

at present, there is no place on earth untouched by the aggressive claws of u.s. imperialism and no country free from u.s. imperialist threats of aggression.

all this proved ever more clearly that u.s. imperialism is the most savage and brazen aggressor in our era, the main force of aggression and war, the arch-criminal of world reaction, the bulwark of contemporary colonialism, the strangler of the national liberation and independence, and the saboteur of world peace.

the present situation demands that all the anti-imperialist forces unite and direct the spearhead of their struggle against u.s. imperialism and attack it simultaneously from all sides.

comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the people of our country, has taught us:

"if all the revolutionary forces throughout the world unfold powerful anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. struggles on every front they are in charge of, then imperialism will meet its final doom and the peoples of all countries will realize genuine national independence and social progress."

the korean people will continue hereafter to hold aloft the revolutionary anti-imperialist and anti-u.s. banner and unite closely with all the revolutionary people of the whole world to wage a tenacious struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

respected comrade premier,

we are convinced that your current visit to our country will be another event with far-reaching significance in the history of friendship between korea and china, and we wish comrade premier and other distinguished chinese guests will recount after your return to your country the struggle of the people of our country against the sinister aggressive activities of the u.s. and japanese imperialists, for socialist construction and for the independent reunification of our fatherland, as well as the warm friendship the korean people cherish for the fraternal chinese people.

long live the militant friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china exclamation

long live the great chinese people exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Pyongyang Mass Rally of Welcome

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, delivered a speech at the mass rally of welcome held by the people's committee of pyongyang city. the full text of his speech reads as follows:

respected comrade premier kim il sung,

respected comrade president choi yong kun,

respected comrade kang neui wun, chairman of the people's committee of pyongyang city,

comrades and friends,

coming to our fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea for a friendly visit upon invitation, we have been accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception by the korean workers' party and the korean government headed by comrade kim il sung and the fraternal korean people. today the people of pyongyang are holding for us such a grand rally of welcome. this fully testifies to the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. here i would like to express my sincere thanks.

on behalf of the chinese people's leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the communist party of china, the chinese government and people, i now extend once again cordial greetings and high respects to the korean people's leader comrade premier kim il sung, the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, the fraternal people of pyongyang and of all korea.

the heroic korean people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. during the dark years of japanese imperialist occupation of korea, the korean people waged long and arduous struggles against japanese imperialism and finally ended its colonial rule and won independence and liberation for their fatherland. shortly after the birth of the democratic people's republic of korea, u.s. imperialism launched a barbarous war of aggression against the korean people. under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the heroic korean people rose in resistance and, fighting courageously, defeated the armed aggression by u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and defended the independence and security of their fatherland. the korean people's great victory in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world. historical experience proves that wars of aggression cannot intimidate the revolutionary people and that, on the contrary, so long as the people take up arms and unite against the enemy, they will surely win victory in the war against aggression.

after the korean armistice, the industrious and brave korean people, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, overcame numerous difficulties, healed the wounds of war and rebuilt their homeland. after three years of economic rehabilitation, the korean people in the past decade and more have scored tremendous achievements in various fields of socialist economic construction. at present, the korean people are working hard to fulfil the seven-year plan for developing the people's economy.

since the korean armistice, u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique have never ceased their military provocations and sabotage activities against the democratic people's republic of korea. while carrying on economic construction, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has continuously strengthened its national defence capabilities, dealt resolute blows at the u.s. aggressors whether they came from the land, the sea or the air and thus victoriously defended the security and dignity of its fatherland.

the chinese people rejoice over the achievements scored by the fraternal korean people in the cause of defending and building their country in the post-war years, and sincerely wish them continuous new victories.

in contrast to the conditions prevailing in the northern part of the republic, the people of south korea are still living in dire misery under the fascist rule of u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique. however, where there is oppression there is resistance. the flames of the south korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique will surely rage with increasing vigour. no matter how u.s. imperialism tries to realize its plot of perpetuating its forcible occupation of south korea, looking for a chance to invade north korea and obstructing the reunification of korea by strengthening the pak jung hi clique and bringing in japanese militarism as its accomplice, it is doomed to fail in the end. the 3,000-li expanse of beautiful land of korea is bound to be reunified, and the 40 million korean people are bound to be reunited. this is the inevitable trend of history which no one can resist. the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the korean people in carrying to the end until final victory their just struggle against aggression by u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and for the reunification of their fatherland.

comrades and friends,

as the fraternal korean people are aware, in the nearly four years which have elapsed, the chinese people have unfolded the unprecedented great proletarian cultural revolution, a revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao tsetung. as chairman mao has pointed out, "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." through this great proletarian cultural revolution, marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought have been popularized in china on a scale broader than ever before, profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the hundreds of millions of our people, and our country has become even more consolidated and stronger than before. on the basis of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the communist party of china convened in last april its ninth national congress which has a far-reaching influence in the history of our party. rallying more closely around the party's central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and responding to chairman mao's call "unite to win still greater victories", the people of all nationalities of our country are now persisting in continued revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, doing a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation and persisting in the general line of building socialism independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance and hard struggle and by going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results, and are striving with actual deeds

to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the party's ninth national congress and to promote a new high tide in socialist revolution and socialist construction. in the meantime, the people of our country are enhancing by a hundredfold their revolutionary vigilance and strengthening their preparedness against war, ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade us. the chinese people who are armed with marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought and who have been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution will never disappoint the hopes placed in them by the people of the whole world. they firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world and, together with them, will carry to the end the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

the trend of the present international situation is precisely as chairman mao tsetung points out: "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." the revolutionary movements of the proletariat and the peoples of the world are surging forward vigorously. beseiged by the revolutionary people of the whole world, u.s. imperialism is finding the going tougher and tougher.

the heroic vietnamese people, persevering in protracted war, have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, badly battering u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, and driving it into a dire dilemma. united as one and fighting courageously, the laotian people are dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors. the people of palestine and arab countries are repeatedly pounding on u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism on the battlefield in the middle east. the people's revolutionary armed struggles are daily expanding in thailand, burma, malaya, indonesia and india and in other countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america. in japan, western europe, north america and oceania, large-scale revolutionary mass movements are surging forward wave upon wave. the revolutionary struggles of the peoples throughout the world have greatly shaken the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

in asia, the nixon government has resorted to even more sinister counter-revolutionary dual tactics and is carrying out the so-called "new asia policy" and "nixon doctrine" of using asians to fight asians, so as to extricate itself from its difficult position. in this respect, u.s. imperialism has shown special interest in the japanese reactionaries and is making intensified efforts to foster the japanese militarist forces and make the japanese reactionaries serve as shock troops for its aggression in asia. and the japanese reactionaries, on their part, are feverishly hiring themselves out to u.s. imperialism in their vain attempt to realize their old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". the japan-u.s. joint communique issued by nixon and eisaku sato in last november is a naked confession of intensified military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. they have turned the aggressive "japan-u.s. security treaty" into a new japan-u.s. military alliance which covers a wider range and poses even greater dangers. according to this communique, okinawa is nominally to be returned to japan, but in fact, japan proper is to be okinawanized, to be turned into a military base of u.s. imperialism for its aggression in asia. after the issuance of this communique, the japanese reactionaries, abetted by u.s. imperialism, have become even more unbridled and have been stepping up arms expansion and war preparations. the

sato government has greatly increased its military budget and, under the guise of "independent defence", is energetically expanding its war industry and its navy and air force. the revival of japanese militarism is no longer a question of a so-called existing danger, but is, beyond all doubt, a matter of reality.

in stepping up their military collusion, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are directing the spearhead of their aggression squarely against the asian peoples and, first of all, against the peoples of china, korea and the indo-chinese states.

the japanese reactionaries have always been tailing after u.s. imperialism in carrying out scheming activities to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". in recent years, japanese monopoly capital has frantically carried out activities of expansion and infiltration against taiwan, and the japanese reactionaries and the chiang kai-shek clique are energetically engaged in activities of so-called "good will and cooperation". the japan-u.s. joint communique now brazenly asserts that taiwan is "a most important factor for the security of japan". this further shows that the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are bent on perpetuating the forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan province and obstructing taiwan from returning to the embrace of the motherland. we must sternly warn the u.s. and japanese reactionaries: the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan, and this is the chinese people's sacred and inviolable right exclamation

at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries have long stretched their aggressive claws into south korea through the instrumentality of the so-called "japan-rok treaty" and, in collaboration with u.s. imperialism, have stepped up in all fields their plunder and control of south korea. now the japan-u.s. joint communique openly declares that korea is "essential to japan's own security". japanese reactionaries have also clamoured that if an armed conflict takes place in korea, japan "should take pre-emptive measures for attack and must not look upon it as a fire on the opposite bank". the aggressive design of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is not only to continue the forcible occupation of south korea but also to invade once again the democratic people's republic of korea.

the japan-u.s. joint communique also asserts that japan will play a "role" in indo-china. this signifies that in order to save itself from its defeat in viet nam, u.s. imperialism will not scruple to bring in the japanese militarist forces when it considers it necessary so as to expand its war of aggression in indo-china.

the military collusion between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries also runs directly counter to japan's national interests. tying japan to the war chariot of u.s. imperialism and strengthening japanese militarism will inevitably bring new and more terrible disasters to the japanese people.

but the times have moved ahead. the asia of the 70's is no longer the asia of the 30's. in the face of the new threats of aggression and war posed by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, the revolutionary peoples of asia will surely unite and wage a resolute struggle against them. some people talk about opposing imperialism, but are actually conducting an ardent flirtation with the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. this will only inflate the aggressive arrogance of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we are deeply convinced that no matter how the u.s. and japanese reactionaries bare their fangs and show their claws and no matter how their

accomplices assist them in evil doings, the asian peoples, including the japanese people, will not be intimidated, and in the face of the united strength of the peoples of china, korea and other asian countries, the aggressive schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are bound to fail.

comrades and friends,

at present, the whole world is watching the development of the situation in indo-china. u.s. imperialism is expanding its war of aggression there at an accelerated tempo. under the guise of "peaceful negotiations" and "troop withdrawal", it is stepping up the "vietnamization" of its war of aggression against viet nam so as to intensify the war. in laos, it is carrying out wanton bombing of the liberated areas and it has sent thai accomplice troops into laos to expand its war of aggression there. recently, it went further to instigate singlehandedly the cambodian rightist clique to stage a coup d'etat against the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, plotting to turn cambodia into its colony and military base and to expand its war of aggression against viet nam and laos to the whole of indo-china and further to realize its wild designs of forcibly occupying the whole of indo-china and expanding its aggression to the rest of asia.

the kingdom of cambodia led by its head of state samdech sihanouk has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace, neutrality, democracy and defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. the cambodian people have waged long and resolute struggles against the aggression, intervention and subversive activities of u.s. imperialism and its south vietnamese puppets and thai vassals. the cambodian people will never tolerate the brutal rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. in response to the solemn call of samdech sihanouk made in the messages to his compatriots dated march 23 and april 4 respectively, the cambodian people are unfolding their patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism in various parts of cambodia, and u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are thrown into a panic and driven into dire straits.

the u.s. imperialists' criminal activities in cambodia once again prove that u.s. imperialism is the root cause of all wars and sufferings in indo-china and is the most ferocious enemy of the indo-chinese peoples. the indo-chinese peoples have always had a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. today, in the face of u.s. imperialist aggression and intervention, they will certainly unite even more closely and help and support each other in their common fight. the chinese government and people firmly support the five-point declaration issued by the cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk and firmly support the cambodian people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. we are deeply convinced that the heroic peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia, fighting shoulder to shoulder and supported by the people of the whole world, will certainly win complete victory in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

comrades and friends,

china and korea are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. our two peoples are comrades-in-arms going through thick and thin and sharing each other's hardships and difficulties. during the protracted struggle against japanese imperialist aggression, our two peoples under hard conditions inspired and helped each other and defeated the japanese aggressors. during the years of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression against korea, our two peoples again fought together and defeated the u.s. aggressors, winning great victory. while fighting shoulder to shoulder with the korean

people, the chinese people's volunteers received tremendous support and solicitous concern from the korean people, who looked upon the fighters of the chinese people's volunteers as their kinsmen. this the chinese people will never forget. whenever we recall these historical events, we deeply sense the value of the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples. such friendship can stand tests and no one can undermine it. the fraternal korean people may rest assured that in the future struggles against our common enemies, the 700 million chinese people will always remain the reliable friends of the korean people.

long live the heroic korean people exclamation

long live the blood-cemented great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

Big Song and Dance Performance in Pyongyang in Warm Welcome of Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

the people's committee of pyongyang city held a big song and dance performance here this morning to express warm welcome to comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, accompanied premier chou en-lai in seeing the performance.

also accompanying premier chou en-lai on the occasion were: comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the cabinet and foreign minister; and comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly.

comrade kang neui wun, chairman of the people's committee of pyongyang city, also accompanied premier chou en-lai.

present also at the performance were those accompanying premier chou en-lai on the visit: comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china; comrade yang teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and comrade nan hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, other diplomats of the chinese embassy, representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea were also present.

korean artists sang chinese and korean songs and performed korean national dances and received warm applause from the audience.

after the performance, premier chou en-lai and premier kim il sung as well as other korean leaders went up the stage, shook hands with and thanked the artists and posed for a group photo with them.

premier chou en-lai presented a basket of flowers to the artists.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet in Honor of Premier Kim Il Sung at Chinese Embassy

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, gave a banquet in honour of comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, at the chinese embassy here this afternoon.

present at the banquet were comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade kim il, first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; comrade kim kwang hyup, vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the cabinet and foreign minister; comrade choi hyun, minister of national defence; comrade li jong ok, vice-premier of the cabinet; comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly, and other high korean officials.

also present were those accompanying premier chou en-lai on the visit: comrade chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

premier chou en-lai and premier kim il sung delivered short speeches at the banquet.

in his speech premier chou en-lai first of all expressed thanks to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the korean people for the magnificent and hospitable reception accorded him in the current visit.

premier chou said that at the present time when faced with the imperialism's scheme to expand the new aggression against china, korea and the countries of indo-china, the peoples of china and korea need to unite and stand together more closely to cope jointly with the enemy.

in his speech, premier chou expressed very great joy at the cordial and friendly talks between him and premier kim il sung and at the tremendous success of these talks.

premier kim il sung pointed out in his speech that premier chou en-lai's visit will play a great role in promoting and strengthening the unity of the korean and chinese peoples. he expressed the wish that premier chou will, after his return to china, convey this to the chinese people's leader chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and all the chinese people: hereafter, the korean people will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people in the struggle against imperialism exclamation

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere from beginning to end .

Premier Chou En-lai Leaves Pyongyang for Home Upon Conclusion of Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, left pyongyang for home by special plane this afternoon after concluding his friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, saw premier chou en-lai off at the airport.

present at the airport to send premier chou en-lai off were also comrade choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the korean supreme people's assembly; comrade pak sung chul, vice-premier of the korean cabinet and minister of foreign affairs; comrade choi hyun, minister of national defence; comrade li jong ok, vice-premier of the cabinet; and comrade kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly.

comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, comrade yang teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party, comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, who accompanied premier chou en-lai on the visit, also left for home on the same plane.

ministers of the korean cabinet, responsible members of various political parties and social organizations, and generals of the korean people's army were also at the airport to see the chinese guests off.

comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china, was also present at the airport.

comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and all other diplomats of the chinese embassy, representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission and representatives of the chinese engineering and technical personnel working in korea were also present at the airport.

foreign diplomatic envoys to korea were also present.

the weather was fine in pyongyang this afternoon. floating high in the sky over the airport were two colour balloons to which the fluttering national flags of china and korea were tied. standing high amidst the masses who saw the chinese guests off were huge portraits of chairman mao tsetung, the leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the leader of the korean people. the masses carried streamers inscribed with the following slogans: "long live chairman mao tsetung, the respected and beloved leader of the chinese people exclamation", "long live comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people exclamation" and "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china exclamation"

as premier chou en-lai's car entered the airport, the waiting masses greeted him with warm cheers, waving bouquets and multi-colour flags.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. the band struck up the national anthems of china and korea and a 21-gun salvo was fired. premier chou en-lai in the company of premier kim il sung, reviewed a guard of honour of the three armed services. premier chou en-lai then shook hands with and bade farewell to the responsible members of various circles of korea, foreign diplomatic envoys to korea and diplomats of the chinese embassy. after premier chou en-lai, accompanied by premier kim il sung, mounted the rostrum, a group of korean children wearing national costumes ran up to present bouquets to premier chou en-lai and his party. warm applause and cheers broke out among the masses.

premier kim il sung and premier chou en-lai delivered speeches at the ceremony (the full texts of the speeches will be released separately). their speeches were repeatedly punctuated with warm applause and cheers from the masses.

premier chou en-lai in the company of premier kim il sung went round to greet the masses who came to see him off.

before boarding the plane, premier chou en-lai again shook hands with and bade farewell to premier kim il sung and other korean leaders who came to see him off.

when the special plane carrying premier chou en-lai began to take off, the airport resounded with prolonged applause and cheers.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech at Send-Off Ceremony at Pyongyang Airport

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, delivered a speech at a send-off ceremony held at the airport here in honour of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the text of the speech reads in full as follows:

respected comrade premier chou en-lai,

dear distinguished chinese guests,

dear comrades and friends:

our close friend comrade chou en-lai and his party have concluded their visit to our country and are leaving for home.

in bidding farewell to our distinguished guests, i extend to you our sincere thanks. the support for and solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the korean people that you expressed during your visit have inspired the working people of our country in their struggle.

we are very happy on this occasion to be able to exchange views with you on questions of mutual concern and to deepen the feelings of friendship.

your present visit to our country has made tremendous contribution to the further consolidation of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of korea and china, which have been cemented in struggle and strengthened and developed in the course of standing various tests.

comrade premier's visit to korea has manifested the militant friendship and unity of the korean and chinese peoples standing steadfastly on the same front against their common enemies, and is a powerful blow to u.s. and japanese imperialism.

we are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between korea and china will be further strengthened and developed in various fields in the future.

the korean people wish smooth progress to all undertakings of china and wish still more brilliant achievements to the chinese people in their struggle in socialist construction.

comrade premier exclamation

although your stay in our country is short, you have left a deep, unforgettable impression on our people.

in the name of the korean workers' party, the government of the republic and the entire people, i wish that after your return to your country you will convey our warm and friendly regards to chairman mao tsetung, vice-chairman lin piao, the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people.

long live the unbreakable friendship and unity between the peoples of korea and china exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Send-Off Ceremony at Pyongyang Airport

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, delivered a speech at the send-off ceremony at pyongyang airport. the full text of the speech reads as follows:

respected comrade premier kim il sung,

respected comrade president choi yong kun,

comrades and friends,

we have successfully concluded a friendly visit to our fraternal neighbour the democratic people's republic of korea and are now going to bid farewell to you.

for the past few days, we were accorded a cordial reception and warm welcome by comrade premier kim il sung, the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people. as we are leaving your country, i once again express sincere thanks to you.

although the time of our visit is quite short, very good results have been achieved. we leaders of both sides have held cordial and friendly talks. the great unity and militant friendship cemented with blood between our two peoples have been still more consolidated and the relations of friendly

cooperation between our two countries have become still closer. the solidarity and close cooperation between the peoples of china and korea are of very great significance in opposing new threats of aggression and war by u.s. imperialism and japanese reaction. in the struggle against their common enemies, the peoples of china and korea have always fought together and won victories together. in the days to come, we shall continue to fight together and win victories together.

the heroic korean people are standing firm at the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle in the east. under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people are carrying out a resolute struggle for defending and building up their fatherland and opposing the aggression by u.s. imperialism and its accomplices, and for reunifying the fatherland. your cause is just. final victory surely belongs to the heroic korean people. exclamation

long live the blood-cemented great unity and militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Premier Kim Il Sung Upon Leaving Korean Territory

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message to comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, from his plane as he was leaving korean erritory. the full text of the message reads as follows:

comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea,

upon my leaving the territory of the democratic people's republic of korea, i extend my sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people for the magnificent, warm and friendly hospitality you accorded me during my visit to your country.

may the militant friendship between the peoples of china and korea and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries be consolidated and develop steadily.

may the heroic korean people win final victory in their just struggle against aggression by u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and for the reunification of their fatherland.

chou en-lai

april 7, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Returns to Peking After Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, returned to peking by special plane this afternoon after concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. he brought back with him the profound friendship of the korean people for the chinese people.

welcoming him at the airport were: comrades chen po-ta and kang sheng, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china;

members of the political bureau of the party central committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) comrades chiang ching, li hsien-nien, li tso-peng, wu fa-hsien, chang chun-chiao, chiu hui-tso, yao wen-yuan, huang yung-sheng; alternate members of the political bureau of the party central committee comrades chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and wang tung-hsing;

members of the party central committee (listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) comrades wang hung-kun, wang hui-chiu, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, wu teh, and chang chih-ming; and alternate member of the party central committee comrade huang chih-yung.

also at the airport were leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang liang-en, lo kuei-po, han nien-lung, hsu yi-hsin, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng and ting hsi-lin.

the members of premier chou en-lai's party returned here today by the same plane, among them comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, comrade yang teh-chung, a leading cadre of a department under the central committee of the chinese communist party, comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy-director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and comrade han hsu, deputy-director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry.

kim jai sook, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy in china, and other embassy members were present at the airport.

US

US Press Further Exposes Truth of US Participation in War Against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1970)

while using the thailand accessory troops to aggravate the war of aggression in laos, the nixon administration of the united states is sending an ever increasing number of americans to laos from south viet nam to take part in the war.

according to the april 5 issue of the u.s. magazine "newsweek", saigon-based agents of the u.s. central intelligence agency (c.i.a.) were actively recruiting americans there "to serve as mercenaries in laos". these recruits were reported to be "made up of former u.s. government employees, and discharged military men". after their arrival in laos, they, together with the reactionary laotian troops, fought against the patriotic laotian armed forces and people. they were given a week's vacation for every four weeks spent in the laotian field and paid high wages, all aimed at inducing these men into serving as cannon-fodder in laos.

an a.p. dispatch from vientiane recently admitted that american pilots, military attaches and the central intelligence agency are all participating in some degree in the war against the patriotic laotian armed forces and people. in laos, "more than 200 (u.s.) air force and army attaches, regular military officers, serve as advisers in the field and as aerial observers and spotters for bombing or artillery missions." one of the key c.i.a. operations under the name of the agency for international development (a.i.d.) was to transport weapons to the reactionary laotian troops. it was reported that under auspices of the u.s. embassy in vientiane and the a.i.d., u.s. "civilians" in laos "perform what amounts to military functions". all this further exposes the fact that the nixon administration has deliberately aggravate the war of aggression in laos.

US Cultural Aggression Against Indonesia Exposed

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1970)

"oisraa bulletin" (publication of the indonesian organization for afro-asian people's solidarity) recently published an article exposing the intensified u.s. imperialist aggression against indonesia in the cultural and educational fields.

the article said: soon after the suharto-nasution fascist military clique came to power, indonesia was reduced to a new colony of the united states. around the time when nixon took office, large numbers of u.s. brass-hats dispatched by the c.i.a., disguised as merchants, geologists, lecturers, artists, journalists, etc., visited indonesia one group after another. u.s. imperialism has set up and reinforced its agencies for cultural aggression in indonesia, such as the u.s.i.s., the american culture centre, the "peace corps", the ford foundation, the rockefeller foundation, the ampai (american motion picture association in indonesia) and the jefferson library, and also a number of intelligence agencies working under the signboard of religion.

under the fascist white terror in indonesia, thousands of revolutionary teachers and intellectuals have been killed. hence a serious crisis in indonesia's education. the number of children who cannot have schooling keeps growing, the article continued. it is under such conditions that the u.s. imperialists have reached out their claws into indonesia's education.

as a matter of fact, the higher education of indonesia has practically been affiliated to the american universities, the article went on. u.s. imperialism has also controlled the indonesian educational circles by sending american teachers there through the "peace corps", and by providing indonesian students with scholarships to study in the united states.

in indonesia, pornographic and decadent literary works, u.s.-type pamphlets of low taste are sold freely. in 1967 alone, indonesia imported no less than 400,000 copies of books from the united states and distributed them among the universities, colleges and middle schools with a view to poisoning the minds of the students, the article said.

american films are a poison to the indonesian people. at present, films screened in indonesian cinemas are all about cowboys, spies, rascals and vulgar interests. under the protection of the fascist regime, large numbers of u.s. films were distributed in indonesia. and in this way, the ampai smoothly resumed its work in the country. the fascist regime even permits bill palmer, a big shot of the ampai and a c.i.a. ring-leader who was deported by the indonesian people in 1965, to carry on his spy activities in indonesia. the ampai is in fact a part of the espionage network of the c.i.a. as was disclosed by the film section of the information ministry of indonesia, up to august 1969, 527 film copies produced by the imperialists and their vassal countries were distributed in indonesia. through these films, u.s. imperialism spreads cultural poison and the decadent "american way of life". these films have not only greatly corrupted the youth ideologically and morally, but also ruined the national film enterprises.

in conclusion, the article said that the indonesian people are a nation with a glorious revolutionary tradition. the brutal aggression of u.s. imperialism and the sanguinary rule of the fascist military regime can only arouse the immeasurable hatred and strong resistance of the broad masses of the indonesian people. now the indonesian revolutionaries have collected their own forces and kindled the spark of guerrilla warfare in the mountainous areas and coconut forests of the country of islands. through their hard struggles, the indonesian people will surely sweep away all kinds of vermin, bring about a bright future for indonesia and create flowers of new revolutionary culture.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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CHOU EN-LAI'S VISIT TO KOREA

Premier Chou's Visit to Korea As Seen by the Host Country

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, April 13, 1970)

The NCNA reprinted the Nodong Sinmun editorial on Premier Chou's visit to Korea.

The Nodong Sinmun pointed out that although the communique issued at the end of Premier Chou's visit was between the two governments, his visit "made great contributions to the relation between the Korean and Chinese Communist Parties."

This editorial again hailed the victories won during the Chinese great proletarian cultural revolution. Statements of the same nature were also found in the joint communique.

The editorial uncovered the new plots between the US and Japanese reactionaries for further collusion to threaten Asia. Such a situation requires the peoples of Korea and China to unite against their common enemy.

The leaders of the two countries stressed in the communique that while opposing US imperialism it was necessary to further step up opposition against Japanese militarism.

Whoever pays no heed to the frantic plots of the Japanese militarists will certainly bring great disaster to the people in Asia and the world.

In connection with the struggle against US imperialism the Nodong Sinmun pointed out: "If all the revolutionary peoples in all areas and on all fronts in the world who are antagonistic to US imperialism uncompromisingly persevere in their resolute stand of struggling against US imperialism till the end and fight against it jointly, US imperialism will never be able to rear its head again and will ultimately die."

It is very clear as to whom these two paragraphs referred to.

The friendship between the people of China and Korea is a fighting friendship bound by blood and cannot be destroyed by any force. This is the attitude adopted by the Nodong Sinmun in its last paragraph.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 16, 1970 No. 4637

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* NATIONAL *
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"SENT-DOWN" CADRES

Learn the Major Course of Class Struggle Well and in Earnest

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1970)

A group of cadres sent down to settle and do farm labor in a production brigade in suburban Peking found that they were not so conscious of class struggle as the poor and lower-middle peasants and that they had to learn from them in order to change their world outlook.--SCMP Ed.

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants Are Good Teachers in the Class Struggle

When we first came to the countryside, we felt that we,having for a long time in the past been doing political and legal work and handled criminal and civil cases in the whole hsien, might be a little bit backward in doing productive labor but were by all means "experts" in conducting class struggle. We therefore paid much attention to proving ourselves competent in doing labor and seldom considered the problem of learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants their experience in grasping class struggle.

One day, we were doing farm work in the field together with some commune members. An educated youth who had returned lately to the countryside was lagging behind. A rich-peasant element also lagged behind intentionally and feigned solicitude for this youth, saying: "Take it easy. Why hurry? You are a beginner. Don't you overwork yourself. When I was young, I didn't have to do such tiresome work. I did not carry buckets of water before I was 25!" We did not pay attention to what he said. But, the poor and lower-middle peasants flew into a rage at hearing this. They

unanimously reprimanded this rich-peasant element: "You are corrupting the youths and undermining production!" "You scoundrel, you want to change the regime!" During the rest hour, they also criticized and struggled against this rich-peasant element.

This incident taught us a very impressive lesson. We repeatedly studied great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "the masses are real heroes." We deeply realized that the poor and lower-middle peasants not only were better than we in productive labor, but also were our good teachers in class struggle. We must shed our airs of an "expert" and learn humbly from them.

We also studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle," and discussed the problem of what position the grasping of class struggle should be put in. We unanimously agreed that the basic purpose of our going down to do manual labor was to transform our world outlook on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and to heighten our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and our willingness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Class struggle is therefore one of the major courses of study for sent-down cadres. Participation in labor, of course, may help remold thinking. But, if one only delves into manual labor and pays no attention to class struggle, one can never really attain the object of renewed study.

Transforming World Outlook in the Course of Class Struggle

With thinking enhanced, we all consciously plunged into the practice of class struggle. On the one hand, we took part perseveringly in collective productive labor, so as to discover and carry out class struggle in the course of production. On the other hand, we took an active part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movements in the countryside and studied and tempered ourselves in the storm of class struggle. In the past nine months and more, we learned many things which we could not learn in the office.

1. We cultivated class feeling, strengthened our awareness of enemy activities, and heightened consciousness of class struggle.

When working in the court of justice, we often handled problems of "four-category elements." Why was it that we could not see through at the first glance the sabotage activity of the rich-peasant element in corrupting the youth, while the poor and lower-middle peasants could immediately see the problem? The main reason was that we had long been alienated from class struggle, from the masses and from practice and we did not have a clear concept of class struggle and a strong class emotion as the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After coming to the countryside, we were on the first line of class struggle and saw that "four-category elements" were trying all possible means to carry out sabotage and to cause trouble. This greatly strengthened our

awareness of enemy activities. Meanwhile, we practically felt the danger and harm caused by their sabotage activities to the people. This greatly heightened our hatred against the class enemies. Now we can see more clearly any of the class enemy's sabotage activity when we meet with it again.

Formerly, most of the cases of sabotage by "four-category elements" which we had handled were simple ones, so that we were relatively vigilant against class struggle of this kind and did not pay much attention to the struggle between the two ideologies and between the two roads. After coming down to the countryside, we found that some commune members for some time were interested in gathering wild grass and selling it for money and they even refused to take part in collective production. At that moment, we only thought it was wrong not to attend labor and we did not realize that individually gathering grass and selling it for money reflected the struggle between the two ideologies and the two roads. One day we were coming back to the village after the day's work in the field. The commune member who was driving the draft animals wanted to gather grass. He asked us to bring the animals back to the pen. We thought we had done a good deed for him. It was not until at a meeting to talk about the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought when this commune member made a self-criticism that we realized that we had supported the tendency toward capitalism.

With thinking enhanced, we consciously plunged into the struggle of eliminating the bourgeois ideology and promoting the proletarian ideology and perseveringly following the orientation of socialism. We helped and supported the poor and lower-middle peasants in destroying the old ideology, old culture and old customs and habits and establishing the new ideology, new culture and new customs and habits in relation to the struggle of the proletarian ideas against bourgeois, feudal and superstitious ideas as reflected in wedding and funerals in the village. We also helped the production teams establish and improve the systems governing the management of sideline productions in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Pay simultaneous attention to the interests of the State, the collective and the individual." This not only contributed toward consolidating and developing the collective economy and promoting revolutionization of the commune members' thinking, but also enabled us to widen our scope, enhance our consciousness and learn the skills of grasping class struggle in the course of struggle.

2. We enhanced our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and washed away the pernicious influence of counter-revolutionary revisionism from our minds.

After going through the practice of class struggle during this period of time, we saw more clearly the reactionary nature of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in political and legal affairs. For example, after seeing the landlords and rich peasants in the countryside adopt relatively secret means to perpetrate class retaliation, we understood more clearly that if we handled cases in accordance with the revisionist black goods such as "All

are equal before the law," as peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i, and did not make a class analysis of the criminal, it would not be easy to see the enemy's sinister purpose of perpetrating class retaliation and, subsequently, we would impose a light punishment on the class enemy for a serious crime. The evil intention of Liu Shao-ch'i in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in political and legal work was to protect the enemy, to suppress the masses and to restore capitalism.

We saw in the course of class struggle in the countryside that the poor and lower-middle peasants took a firm stand, had keen eyesight and were good in seeing through and defeating the class enemy's sabotage and conspiracy. This effectively wiped away from our minds the revisionist pernicious influence of the "theory that the masses are backward" and the independent handling of cases by particular departments concerned.

3. We destroyed self-interest and established devotion to the public and heightened the consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The course of our participating in class struggle was also a course of destroying self-interest and establishing devotion to the public. At the beginning, we had "fear" in varying degrees. We thought that it was easy to offend other people in conducting class struggle and we feared that we could not get along well with the cadres and the commune members. We also thought that class struggle in the countryside was complicated and we feared failing to conduct class struggle well and making mistakes.

With this problem in mind, we repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the "three constantly read articles" and fought self and criticized revisionism. We all realized that, in the face of attacks by the class enemies and bourgeois ideology, whether we rose actively in counter-attack or drew back and made compromise was a problem of whether or not we would continue revolution and whether or not we would be loyal to great leader Chairman Mao. If we wanted to continue revolution, we should not take heed of personal gain or loss. Not taking part in class struggle was the biggest mistake.

Facts also dispelled our worries. For example, we formerly were worried that the family relations in the countryside were too complicated and many people would be discontented if we pointed out what was wrong in one among them. The actual situation was that the poor and lower-middle peasants were very obedient to Chairman Mao's words and, once they grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought, they would get rid of personal feelings, persist in principles and actively fight against bad personalities and bad deeds. Then our relations with the poor and lower-middle peasants would be cemented continuously.

Because we paid attention to fighting self and criticizing revisionism, our consciousness of continuing revolution heightened continuously and our enthusiasm in taking part in class struggle surged forward unceasingly.

Only by First Grasping Class Struggle Can We Be Good "Advisers"

While remolding our thinking, we cadres who were sent down to the brigade were also responsible for the task of propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought and giving the basic-level cadres "advice." What should we do to accomplish this glorious task? Our experience was: We must grasp the key link, that is, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

Not long after we came to the village, we met an outstanding problem, that is, some cadres "pushed away their loads." We had chats with these cadres on several occasions, but because we adopted the method of "persuasion, coaxing and commending," we still could not thoroughly solve the problem. Accordingly, we went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to make an investigation and sought their opinion. We gradually realized that among these cadres who "pushed away their loads" was a bad element who sneaked into the leading group of the production team and that the problem of other cadres was chiefly that they did not have high class consciousness and high consciousness in continuing revolution.

To solve this problem, it was necessary to tightly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and to promote revolutionization of the leading group. Accordingly, we helped the brigade tightly grasp consolidation of the leading group in the course of Party consolidation. The bad element who sneaked into the leading group was removed after being disclosed and criticized by the masses. After studying Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the revolutionary cadres fought self and criticized revisionism and, subsequently, heightened their ideological consciousness to a remarkable extent. The cadres who formerly "pushed away their loads" were determined to follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution and to grasp power tightly for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

We learned from this incident that only by tightly grasping class struggle could we do our work well and prove ourselves good "advisers." We all propagated Mao Tse-tung's thought more consciously, helped the brigade regularly carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and took an active part in class struggle in the sphere of economy and in other fields. In view of the acute struggle of the bourgeoisie to win over youths from the proletariat, we also helped various production teams set up youth groups of study of Chairman Mao's works, so that the youths would gradually become a backbone force in grasping revolution and promoting production.

"Grasp class struggle and all problems can be solved." Now the outlook of Tatzuts'aowu brigade has gone through a remarkable change. The mass movement of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works is developing flourishingly in the village. The cadres and commune members are tightly grasping revolution and vigorously promoting production and fighting arduously to build a socialist new countryside in the pattern of Tachai.

In the past nine months and more, we really have tasted the first success in grasping class struggle. We are determined to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way, to learn things humbly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to study the major course of class struggle well in the course of doing manual labor at the basic level.

Sent-Down Cadres' Group, Tatzuts'aowu Brigade, Tatzuts'aowu Commune, Fangshan Hsien, Peking Municipality

* * *

Being Ordinary Laborers as Well as Revolutionary Fighters

- short commentary -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1970)

It is not enough for sent-down cadres to do manual labor alone. They must also fight to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and prevent capitalist restoration at any time and in any place.--SCMP Ed.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of cadres who have been sent down to the basic level are spiritedly fighting against Nature in the course of the three great revolutionary struggles; in full vigor and vitality, they fight against the class enemy. They are ordinary laborers as well as staunch revolutionary fighters of the proletariat.

At present a small number of cadres who have been sent down bury themselves in manual labor and take no heed of class struggle in the spheres of politics, ideology and economy. They even say: "I come to train myself through labor. It is all right so long as I can work well as an ordinary laborer."

This saying is incorrect. It is true that a sent-down cadre is an ordinary laborer. But, a communist or a revolutionary cadre should also be a revolutionary vanguard fighter of the proletariat. At all times and in all places must he fight to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and to prevent restoration of capitalism.

If we proceed from the bourgeois "self-interest" and put an ordinary laborer in a position against a proletarian revolutionary fighter and take this as a pretext to give up the duty of a proletarian revolutionary fighter and to disregard class struggle, that certainly is incorrect. If, out of misunderstanding, we think that we need only do manual labor after being sent down and forget the glorious duty of a revolutionary fighter, then we also must heighten our class consciousness and quickly change this way of thinking.

The ordinary laborers in our country are laborers with socialist consciousness, laborers who make socialist revolution and build a socialist state. They carry out not only struggle for production, but also class struggle. The workers and peasants of our country are ordinary laborers; they are the principal force in the socialist construction as well as revolutionary fighters and the principal force in fighting against the class enemies. If the sent-down cadres forget their duty as revolutionary fighters and only bury themselves in manual labor and fail to bring proletarian

politics to the fore, to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought perseveringly and in a living way and to grasp class struggle, we shall go astray and shall not be socialist-minded laborers.

We should see that a violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines exists in the course of the cadres' going down to do manual labor. The proletariat wants to transform the ranks of cadres in accordance with its world outlook, and the bourgeoisie also wants to remold our cadres in accordance with its world outlook. If the sent-down cadres forget that they are revolutionary fighters and fail to destroy the bourgeois ideology and to establish the proletarian ideology, they will be corrupted by bourgeois ideology. We must in no way take this lightly.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "At no time should we forget class struggle, forget the dictatorship of the proletariat, forget to rely on the poor peasants and lower-middle peasants, forget the Party's policy and forget the Party's work."

Each sent-down cadre must act in accordance with this great directive given by Chairman Mao and, while perseveringly taking part in collective productive labor, must actively plunge themselves into the class struggle. Only in this way can they remold their thinking in a better way and contribute toward consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building the socialist new countryside.

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Red Hearts Tempered on the Anti-Schistosomiasis Front

- Story of fight waged by medical personnel of Kwangtung Institute of Prevention and Treatment of Schistosomiasis in areas plagued by the disease

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 3, 1970)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant directives, "Place emphasis of medical and health work on the rural areas" and "It is imperative to eradicate schistosomiasis," the revolutionary committee of Kwangtung Institute of Prevention and Treatment of Schistosomiasis have taken the medical personnel of the Institute to Liuho commune in Sanshui hsien, an area plagued by schistosomiasis, to settle there and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. This has greatly changed the spiritual aspect of the broad masses of revolutionary medical personnel.

Carrying with them the precious revolutionary red book, they have traveled all over the schistosomiasis-ridden area in the past more than one year and actively developed prevention and therapeutic work. They assisted the local leadership at various levels in conducting propaganda among the masses, organizing them and arming them with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They also developed mass activities of destruction of snails, greatly reducing the area of infestation by snails as well as the density of snails. Meanwhile, they have also treated many patients suffering from schistosomiasis and trained many "barefooted doctors" for villages in the afflicted area. The poor and lower-middle peasants warmly praised them, saying they were "good doctors sent by Chairman Mao."

The Institute was established 13 years ago in the countryside. Later, influenced by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for medical and health work, it was moved to Canton and led onto the revisionist evil road of "Experts manage the Institute" and "technique in command." For the purpose of gaining personal fame and profit, the bourgeois intellectuals who controlled the power in the Institute built a high class "snail pond" in Canton and then bought live snails at high prices in schistosomiasis-stricken areas and had them sent to Canton to be used for so-called "physiological study" of snails. They also sent someone to Hainan Island and other places to buy ten head of healthy and strong draft cattle for so-called "observation and study of the self-curative process of draft cattle." The result was that much money of the State was wasted without producing any good.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of medical personnel of the Institute severely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for medicine and health work. They profoundly realized that anti-schistosomiasis work could make continuous

progress in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao only if they stood entirely on the side of the poor and lower-middle peasants and went deep into the masses and into practice. At the end of 1968 they arrived in Liuho commune, and there they resolved to fight side by side with the poor and lower-middle peasants in a war against the "God of Plague," and to strive to reform their world outlook in the course of struggle.

Having come to Liuho, the revolutionary committee of the Institute, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Grasping of ideological education is the central link of the rallying of the whole Party to wage a great political struggle," immediately set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and organized all medical personnel of the Institute to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's brilliant works, the "Three Constantly Read Articles," as well as his series of teachings on public health work. They also asked some of the poor and lower-middle peasants who had suffered much in the old society and hated it deeply to take them to the site of "No Man's Village"--a relic from the old society, to tell them the history of suffering of poor and lower-middle peasants in the old society under the scourge of schistosomiasis, and to accuse Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang of the towering crime of sabotage to the anti-schistosomiasis work.

The living education in class struggle further raised the class consciousness of the anti-schistosomiasis fighters and strengthened their will to eradicate schistosomiasis and deliver medical aid to the poor and lower-middle peasants. One of the medical workers said with emotion, "Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for medical and health work for the past more than ten years, we have forgotten the poor and lower-middle peasants and departed from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Now that Chairman Mao has directed us to a bright road, we must firmly and unwaveringly go forward no matter how great the difficulties and obstacles are." They all declared that they would fight to the end on the first line of the war against schistosomiasis, and would never retire until they had thoroughly buried the "God of Plague."

As soon as the study class was concluded, all the medical personnel of the Institute were organized into five teams and went separately to designated places to carry out prevention and therapeutic work.

Having arrived in Tawang Farm, the first team put up in the hospital of the farm at first. Later they realized that their living in the hospital set them apart from the masses, which would not help their re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They accordingly immediately moved to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants, an act which was enthusiastically welcomed by the masses. They said with deep understanding: "Moving out of the hospital is like removing a barrier that separates us from the poor and lower-middle peasants, enabling us to join the poor and lower-middle peasants heart to heart."

Arriving at their respective destinations, the medical teams immediately generally unfolded activities of visiting the poor and the suffering. They actively prevented and cured disease for the poor and lower-middle peasants

on the one hand, and on the other hand took part in productive labor and the struggle, criticism and transformation in the villages, enthusiastically disseminating Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thus they were at once medical and scientific research teams as well as Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams. Their class feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants has grown more and more profound.

More than 90 percent of the medical personnel of the Institute were "three-door cadres" trained in old schools. Poisoned for a long period of time by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, many of them cherished to varying degrees the bourgeois idea of personal fame and gain and were erroneously inclined toward leisure and averse to labor, looking down on workers and peasants with contempt. After their arrival on the first line of fighting and under the leadership of the revolutionary committee of the Institute of Prevention and Treatment of Schistosomiasis, they voluntarily and earnestly studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way with reference to the living ideas and new problems that had cropped up in the practice of struggle. They earnestly looked for gaps between themselves and the poor and lower-middle peasants, humbly accepted re-education from them, changed their old ideas, and whole-heartedly served the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In spring last year a mass movement was launched extensively in this area to reclaim marshland and destroy snails. To insure the safety of the masses in carrying out work and prevent them from being infected with schistosomiasis, it was necessary to inspect the marshland carefully to find out the situation of its infestation by snails and carry out suitable safety measures.

In this struggle, some of the medical personnel, fearful that they might be infected, put on long rubber boots and tightly secured the ends of their trousers and sleeves when making the inspection. Whenever some water got into their boots, they would feel anxious.

On the other hand, as soon as the poor and lower-middle peasants learned that there was going to be a survey of snails, they all--men and women, old and young--quickly volunteered to join in the fight. They fought from morning till evening in water thickly infested with snails without the slightest regard for their own safety. A 70-year old poor peasant Liang Yu said, "I'll gladly have schistosomiasis a second time in order to free our children from the scourge." Another poor peasant was injured in the leg while helping to check the snails. Blood flowed from the wound, but he firmly carried on after his wound was dressed.

The revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death of the poor and lower-middle peasants and their lofty character of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self" deeply touched the soul of every anti-schistosomiasis fighter. Some of the medical personnel said with profound feeling: "In the past we knew the danger of being infected with schistosomiasis, but did not know the even greater danger of corruption of the soul by bourgeois thought."

Helped and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the anti-schistosomiasis fighters voluntarily armed their own heads with Mao Tse-tung's thought and made revolution deep in their own souls, with the result that changes quickly took place in their thoughts and feelings.

There was among them a doctor who was engaged in epidemiological research. He had spent a large sum of money on an English dictionary and two foreign-language typewriters, hoping to find from foreign books and foreign dogmas a "shortcut" to fame and "expertness," so as to realize his personal ideal of being "passable in politics, expert in technical matters, and well-off in livelihood." Through re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he profoundly realized that the road which he had followed was a revisionist evil road and bitterly criticized himself for having cherished bourgeois ideas of fame and gain. After that he would go where work was hardest and where there were the most snails. On one occasion the production team where he was working decided to completely drain a tract of swamp, where the snail population was highest, and reclaim it for agricultural purposes. When work started, the doctor was the first to roll up his trouser legs and leap into the water. The other medical workers also actively joined in the fight. They fought hard together with the poor and lower-middle peasants for more than 20 days in succession and fulfilled the reclamation task ahead of schedule. For this they were praised by the poor and lower-middle peasant.

The revolutionary committee of the Institute of Prevention and Treatment of Schistosomiasis regularly helps the medical personnel to wage ceaseless struggle with Mao Tse-tung's thought against old styles of medical work and old customs and habits, thus enabling them to raise quickly their willingness to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants whole-heartedly.

One of the medical teams took up the task of removing the spleen of late-stage sufferers of schistosomiasis. When they first arrived in the village, they set up an operating room and then settled down to wait for patients. Noticing this, the revolutionary committee immediately helped them hold a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and led them to other villages and to visit sufferers at their homes.

There was a poor peasant named Ku Chieh-ch'ü who had been suffering from schistosomiasis for 16 years. Before the cultural revolution he had been to a big hospital in the city to seek a cure, but without result. On one occasion one of the doctors who was seriously imbued with bourgeois ideas wanted to do a splenectomy for him. But after he opened the abdomen of Ku Chieh-ch'ü and found the operation too difficult, he was afraid that failure of the operation might hurt his reputation and so stitched up the abdomen without carrying out the operation.

From the story of this class brother the anti-schistosomiasis fighters profoundly realized that an acute struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines existed on the blade of the scapel. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Whole-heartedly serve the people," and cherishing

profound proletarian feeling for the class brother, they decided to do another operation on Ku Chieh-ch'ü. They fought hard for more than ten hours, finally successfully carried out the operation and relieved the patient of his suffering. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "In the past doctors wore masks, which acted like a barrier. Today the doctors sent by Chairman Mao link their hearts with ours."

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disaster, and do everything for the people," the medical personnel of the Institute of Prevention and Treatment of Schistosomiasis of Kwangtung are resolved to further go all out, unfold the work of research on prevention and treatment of schistosomiasis successfully, and make outstanding contributions toward the utter eradication of schistosomiasis.

By Correspondent and Reporter of NCNA

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TRADE FAIR

China's 1970 Spring Export Commodities Fair to Open in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 9, 1970)

china's 1970 spring export commodities fair will open here on april 15. preparations for it have been completed.

this fair will show to businessmen and visitors from various parts of the world a great thriving socialist china which is advancing triumphantly along the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of invincible mao tsetung thought. the fair will demonstrate the magnificent achievements the chinese people have made by adhering to chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle and "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." they have been inspired by the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and have been holding high its banner of unity and victory. the fair will exhibit large numbers of new things full of vigour, which have emerged in china's socialist undertakings during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the fair consists of 16 pavilions artistically designed, where exhibits are already laid out. it shows the excellent revolutionary situation in the country after the ninth party congress. the people of all nationalities are rallying closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. they have stepped up the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and achieved new successes in winning honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland.

on display in a special pavilion are chairman mao's works and "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" in different languages and brilliant images of chairman mao in different historical periods. there are also works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin. important documents of the ninth party congress and photographs of the congress are on display. the pavilion also introduces outstanding units and people of various nationalities in china in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. there are pictures showing how revolutionary people of other countries ardently love chairman mao's works.

on exhibit are products of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries and new achievements of the light industry, textiles, chemicals, machine building, and instruments and meters. they reflect that the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", which chairman mao has formulated, have struck root among ever wider sections of the people. this has brought into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses and a new upsurge in the national economy, in industry and agriculture, is taking shape.

to date, the fair has received many telegrams and letters from businessmen in all parts of the world, requesting to attend the fair. in addition, it has received telegrams and letters of greetings from a number of trade organizations and personages.

LOWER-LEVEL CADRES

Party Branch Secretary Loved and Respected by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 9, 1970)

li chen-yun, party branch secretary of the tsangyang production brigade, lingyun county, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, has the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. he leads the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting nature and a handful of class enemies, thereby writing songs of the triumph of mao tsetung thought over the past 20 years.

in the spring of 1968, when a water conservancy project was underway in the brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants were busy digging a tunnel, a cave-in suddenly happened. earth and rocks rained down and it seemed as if the project would be brought to a halt. li chen-yun who was in charge of the project, rushed to the spots with several other cadres. they used big pieces of wood to prop up the roof of the tunnel to stop the cave-in.

looking up, li chen-yun saw that a large rock was about to fall. several class brothers working below were in danger exclamation he stepped forward to hold back the falling rock with all his might. he shouted: "run exclamation"

reciting chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", he held up the rock until all the class brothers were out of danger. but li chen-yun received injuries of the hands and the chest when he let go of the rock and hit a steel chisel.

people hauled him out of the tunnel, and inquired about his injuries. he replied with a smile: "it doesn't matter." he had his wounds dressed and continued directing the battle.

li chen-yun and the commune members, through six days and nights of hard struggle, finally stopped the cave-in.

a hired hand who tasted every bitterness in the old society, li chen-yun has always followed chairman mao and bravely marched along the socialist road since liberation. he was always in the van of the struggle during the land reform, during the mutual-aid and co-operation and the people's commune movements.

in spring 1963, a handful of class enemies, instigated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, clamoured for individual farming the launched a wild attack against socialism.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "never forget class struggle" li chen-yun aroused the party members and cadres of the commune at once. they studied relevant teachings of chairman mao's and held meetings recalling the bitterness

of the past and contrasting it to the happiness of the present. they vowed: "we will never allow anyone to impose individual farming the restore capitalism. we will firmly follow chairman mao in taking the socialist road."

braving snowstorms and crossing mountains and ridges, li chen-yun, and the party members and cadres went to the villages to arouse the poor and lower-middle peasants. wherever they went, they would recall with them the past bitterness and contrast it to the present happiness, list the crimes of capitalism and disseminate chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china." under li chen-yun's leadership, the poor and lower-middle peasants ferreted out the handful of class enemies who had fanned up the evil trend, roundly criticized them and stopped the evil trend. the poor and lower-middle peasants made concerted efforts to conquer the drought and won a good harvest.

tsangyang had used to be a drought-stricken district. after liberation the peasants had dug some ditches and ponds, but that was not sufficient to completely end drought. therefore a big water conservancy campaign was needed to change the local conditions once and for all.

in order to discover sources of water, li chen-yun walked hundreds of kilometres in the different production teams to make surveys, braving the heat of summer and the cold of winter. after a comprehensive investigation was made, a plan was drawn up. it called for digging a 400-metre tunnel and a 15-kilometre irrigation canal winding 27 slopes to lead water from a nearby river to irrigate the fields. but a handful of capitalist-roaders on the former county party committee said: "tunnelling through the mountain is too big a project and the irrigation canal is too long. they should not be built exclamation"

li chen-yun knew that the question was not the specific project, but whether the mountainous area would be improved in line with chairman mao's teaching of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." he was determined to carry the struggle through to the end.

the poor and lower-middle peasants pledged to build the water conservancy project. they declared: "we will do this despite any obstacles or difficulties. under the leadership of chairman mao, we more than 2,000 poor and lower-middle peasants will unite as one to surmount every difficulty exclamation" armed with mao tsetung thought and led by li chen-yun, they went to the construction site and began working. they developed the spirit of selflessness in making revolution, working hard and pooling their wisdom. they finished the first stage of the project in three years, two years ahead of schedule. now the project irrigates the fields and ensures bumper harvests every year.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, li chen-yun has acted in line with chairman mao's teaching "you should put politics in command, go among the masses and, together with them, carry on the great proletarian cultural revolution still better." he maintains close contacts with the masses, grasps revolution, promotes production, and has tempered himself to be boundlessly loyal to chairman mao in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

led by li chen-yun, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members started the second stage of the water conservancy project at the beginning of the cultural revolution. at that time, a handful of capitalist-roaders tried to stir

up an evil trend of counter-revolutionary economism by means of material incentives to undermine the work. li chen-yun kept in mind chairman mao's teaching that drawing the line between the enemy and ourselves "is a question of the first importance for the revolution and it is likewise a question of the first importance for the great cultural revolution." li chen-yun saw that this trend was an enemy plot to undermine the cultural revolution and socialist construction. he and the cadres on the construction site immediately went to the masses and studied with the commune members the three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), and arrived at a common understanding of the need to serve the people devotedly. they roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary fallacies such as "material incentives", and smashed the enemy plot. led by li chen-yun, the commune members continued to develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and carried on with the water conservancy project with a will.

DISABLED ARMYMEN

Six Disabled Armymen Grow Good Cotton Crop for Revolution

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 9, 1970)

acting on the great leader chairman mao's teaching "don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions", six disabled revolutionary armymen in shansi province, north china, have displayed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in overcoming numerous difficulties. as a result, a successful cotton crop averaging 1,123.5 kg. (ginned) per hectare from alkaline fields was gathered.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality refer to them as "iron-willed men armed with mao tsetung thought".

the six men are keng sheng-teh, li yao-san, kuo chin-yuan, wang shu-chiang, meng chao-hai and wei tsung-wu of the hsichang production brigade in yicheng county. among them are veteran red armymen who followed chairman mao on the long march, former liberation army men wounded in the war of liberation, or internationalist fighters wounded in the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea. after being demobilized, they responded to the great leader chairman mao's call and returned to their native village filled with lofty aspirations to build a new socialist countryside.

the alkaline land of the hsichang brigade used to produce very poor cotton crops. following chairman mao's great teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the six disabled armymen decided to grow good cotton crops on this long-standing low-yielding alkaline land. they deep-ploughed 9.6 mou of land (15 mou equals a hectare) and sowed cotton on it. throughout the crop growing period, they gave the field meticulous care. as a result, the plot produced a record cotton yield on the alkaline soil, with the per hectare yield reaching as high as 795 kg. (ginned).

in early 1969 when the whole country was engaged in a campaign to greet the ninth party congress with concrete actions, the six disabled armymen made up their minds to transform the alkaline soil and get a still higher cotton yield.

carrying chairman mao's works and spades with them before dawn, they started digging ditches in the alkaline soil. the frozen soil was as hard as rock, and two days' hard work only yielded a ten-foot-long trench, six inches deep.

they refused to let this difficulty stop them. a mao tsetung thought study class was sponsored in which they studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". what chairman mao teaches in the article gave them strength and confidence. they went to work again with their spades, working harder on the ditches.

a veteran red army man, li yao-san who had taken part in the long march, had been seriously wounded in his left leg. kuo chin-yuan's calves had suffered serious injuries in the war of liberation. for both of them digging meant great pain, but they persevered.

digging to a depth of more than two feet, they hit subterranean water. ken sheng-teh jumped into the water and continued digging. the cold water caused a series of sharp pains in his wounded legs, and every step meant that he had to use a great deal of energy. but he stuck to his post. and, to encourage himself, he recited chairman mao's teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

with the help of the other poor and lower-middle peasants, they finally completed three ditches totalling 420 metres long. each was one metre wide and one and half metres deep. this was how they drained off the alkaline water and transformed the soil.

when the extra good news of the triumphant convocation of the ninth party congress reached the brigade on april 1, 1969, the six disabled revolutionary armymen showed a higher fighting spirit. giving full play to the fighting style of courage in battle, no fear of sacrifice, no fear of fatigue, and continuous fighting, they swung into action, planting cotton immediately after digging the ditches. after a hard battle, they accomplished this task successfully.

having finished the cotton planting, they found that insects were threatening the growing cotton crop. spraying insecticide was impractical because a heavy dose would kill the young plants, while the insects could survive a small dose. they decided to catch them with their hands. this was difficult because four of them had to use crutches, so they did the work by crawling on their hands and knees and looking for insects from plant to plant. in two days the six of them combed the nearly one hectare cotton field, destroyed the pests and ensured the healthy growth of the cotton plants.

pruning the waist-high cotton plants later, they again had to crawl to do part of the work. working under a scorching sun one day immediately after a rain shower, crawling under the cotton plants was as hot as working in an oven. their wounds were painful, but they persevered. they worked in this revolutionary spirit for three weeks and the cotton plants grew well as a result of their careful management.

during the autumn harvest the brigade reported that the cotton grown by the six disabled armymen yielded an average 74.9 kilogrammes of ginned cotton per mou, 21.9 kilogrammes more than their previous peak set in 1968.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

"Afro-Asian Journalist" Editorial Points Out: Afro-Asian and World People Will Win More Brilliant Victories in 1970's

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

In the 1970's, the people of asia, africa and the whole world will certainly win more brilliant victories, said the "afro-asian journalist", journal of the afro-asian journalists' association, in an editorial carried recently in its first issue of this year.

The editorial entitled "1970's, decade of greater victory for the afro-asian people" said: the history of the 1960's has sufficiently testified that "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily." the world situation is excellent for revolution.

The editorial pointed out that one of the outstanding features of the present excellent situation is the daily awakening of the people of various countries and the ever mounting upsurge of their revolutionary struggle. the great marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, which is being disseminated on an ever broader scale, has pointed out the direction the revolutionary people of the world should follow.

Referring to the situation in asia, africa and latin america, the editorial said: the contradiction between the oppressed nations and peoples on the one hand and imperialism and social-imperialism on the other, is becoming more and more acute and the struggle between them is growing more and more intense. the u.s.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism have been carrying out ruthless aggression, oppression and exploitation, while soviet social-imperialism has been frenziedly pushing its new colonialist policies and playing the tricks of sham support and real plunder. their reactionary activities have aroused the vehement hatred and resolute resistance from the masses of the people. the people in asia, africa and latin america, who make up the overwhelming majority of world population, are determined to win liberation and be masters of their own affairs. the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" has given them tremendous inspiration and strength. all such fallacies as "parliamentary election", "peaceful transition", etc., fervently trumpeted by imperialism, revisionism and reaction have been spurned by the revolutionary people. by the end of the 1960's, the people in many countries or regions in asia, africa and latin america have carried out or are persisting in revolutionary armed struggles. asia, africa and latin america are the major areas where the revolutionary storm is dealing direct blows to imperialism.

The editorial said that under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, the heroic chinese people have scored great victories in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, technological and scientific spheres and in national defence as well. the editorial praised the great victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led

by the great leader chairman mao, and said that this was a great event in the 1960's. towering like a giant in the east, people's china has become the strongest bastion of world revolution. the existence of people's china and her revolutionary influence throughout the world constitute the main obstacle to the imperialist and social-imperialist attempts to conquer the world and rule the people, it said.

the editorial said that the people in asia, africa and latin america have firmly opposed imperialism. they are fighting unswervingly against imperialism and its accomplices and running dogs and for genuine national independence and are determined to carry the national democratic revolution through to the end.

the editorial said: the highest form of revolution is armed struggle. it is revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence. people's war is a magic weapon to defeat the enemy. to form workers-peasants alliance, to rely on the peasants, build rural base areas and use the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities -- such is the inevitable course to victory for the revolution of the oppressed nations and peoples in asia, africa and latin america. in south viet nam, laos, burma, thailand, malaya, india, indonesia, north kalimantan; in palestine, dhofar; in angola, mozambique, the congo (k), guinea (bissau), zimbabwe etc., the vigorous development of people's anti-imperialist armed struggles strengthens our conviction that no power in the world can prevent the success of the revolution of the broad masses of the people.

the editorial pointed out: "suffering severe blows from the revolutionary storm in asia, africa and latin america and other parts of the world, u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism are riddled with difficulties both at home and abroad. however, their aggressive nature will never change. imperialism means war, so does social-imperialism. under the signboard of 'peace' and 'disarmament', both of them have engaged in arms expansion and war preparations on an unprecedented scale, practised nuclear blackmail in a big way and tried to unleash new wars of aggression in a vain attempt to extricate themselves from the impasse.

"recently, the great leader chairman mao tsetung has pointed out: 'people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation' in this great call, chairman mao has indicated the direction for the struggle of the people in asia, africa and latin america and in the whole world. should u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism impose a world war on the people, it will only propel the people of various countries to rise in revolution and completely bury all pests at an earlier date."

the editorial said, "the 1970's will be a great decade. the prospects for the revolution of the people in asia, africa and the rest of the world are infinitely bright. revolutionary storm is bound to arise on an ever extensive scale and the people will definitely achieve even more brilliant victories. imperialism, revisionism and reaction will find the going tougher and tougher and their doom is not far off."

the editorial called on the progressive afro-asian journalists to further strengthen the determination to serve the revolutionary cause and close the links with the masses, to resolutely expose imperialism, revisionism and reaction, and to encourage the people's revolutionary struggle, and thereby make positive contributions to the winning of new victories for the 1970's.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Afghan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, this evening received mohammad asef sohail, ambassador of the kingdom of afghanistan to china.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador who is soon to leave his post.

among those present on the occasion was vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

Afghan Ambassador to China Leaves His Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

mohammad asef sohail, ambassador of the kingdom of afghanistan to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese-Albanian Shipping Protocol Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

a protocol of the eighth meeting of the board of directors of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company was signed by the delegations of the chinese and albanian ministries of communications at a ceremony here this afternoon.

tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and llambi leka, albanian vice-minister of communications, who are the two co-chairmen of the company's board of directors, signed the protocol for their respective sides.

present on the occasion were pan yu-hung, a leading member of the chinese ministry of communications, and xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message to Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of Central Committee of Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces in Gratitude for Its Support for Khmer People's Struggle Against US Imperialism and Lackeys

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, sent a message on april 6 to trinh dinh thao, chairman of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces, expressing thanks to this alliance for its support for the khmer people's just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

the message said: "i thank you infinitely for your noble message of march 27, 1970. would you please convey to the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces my deep gratitude and that of the progressive anti-fascist and anti-imperialist khmer people for the alliance's full and fraternal support for our struggle to liberate our motherland from oppression by the reactionary valets of u.s. imperialism.

"this support is a great encouragement for us. it gives us the assurance that together the khmer, vietnamese and laotian peoples will soon liberate their three countries from u.s. neo-colonialism and the puppet governments so as to restore peace, freedom and prosperity in our indo-china.

"people's cambodia assures brotherly viet nam and the valiant vietnamese people of its firmest support for and indestructible solidarity with their heroic struggle for the liberation of the southern part of the country and for national reunification."

earlier, on behalf of the central committee of the viet nam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces and in his own name, trinh dinh thao had sent a message to samdech norodom sihanouk expressing deep sympathy as well as appreciation and support for samdech norodom sihanouk's statement on resistance to u.s. aggression for national salvation.

the message said: "the people of south viet nam remain constantly and deeply grateful to samdech and the brotherly khmer people for their enthusiastic support."

"our alliance," it added, "unanimously approves and fully supports the march 26, 1970 statement of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the situation in cambodia. in that statement, the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. pledges itself to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of the kingdom of cambodia within its existing frontiers, and to observe the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect and peaceful co-existence.

"we remain firmly convinced that the just struggle waged by the khmer people under the wise leadership of samdech, with the approval and active aid of the peoples of indo-china and the entire progressive mankind, will certainly frustrate all the base and treacherous designs and manoeuvres of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen and win glorious victory."

Message of Greetings by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, to Her Majesty Queen of Cambodia on Her Birthday and to Khmer Nation on Khmer New Year's Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, made public here on april 8 his message of greetings to her majesty queen of cambodia on her birthday and to the khmer nation on the khmer new year's day. full text follows:

on the occasion of your birthday, i most fervently wish you, venerable mother, improved health and long life in spite of the sufferings and all sorts of disappointment and humiliation that the persons in power in phnom penh, who are ungrateful and immoral, may have inflicted and will possibly inflict upon you.

your majesty's birthday will be immediately followed by the khmer new year's day. i entreat you, beloved mother, to transmit to the nation my ardent wishes that i may soon see our people in the midst of the struggle of resistance defeat the reactionary clique which has already killed several hundred peaceful compatriots since their seizure of power and which is today evidently serving the interests of u.s. imperialism after a new fashion called the "nixon doctrine". this "doctrine" consists in gradually repatriating the "metropolitan" troops and distributing money and arms to its lackeys in bangkok, vientiane, saigon and phnom penh so that these lackeys will utilize their own people as "cannon fodder" and make them die and suffer calamities in the place of the americans for a foreign cause, the cause of monopoly capitalism of the "free" world and that of u.s. imperialism and neo-colonialism in southeast asia.

x x x

today the reactionary clique has imposed on me endless and ever more "notorious" crimes that i allegedly committed against our people and motherland.

my enemies can do whatever they like since they are the only ones in our country who have at their disposal the armed forces, all powers, finances, the press, radio and diplomacy in the international sphere.

despicable, dishonest and wicked without equal, the reactionaries in phnom penh can evidently do whatever they like, including the meanest measures to tarnish my name to the maximum.

they know indeed that in order to consolidate their power over the nation and win the majority of the nation over to their side, it is necessary to detach, at all costs, our youth, armymen, functionaries, people and buddhist monks from me and make them become "disgusted" with me.

yes, my reputation is today sullied to the utmost, but my enemies, the reactionary clique, are not satisfied with all this, and they continue to have me "reduced to dust morally" not only at home but also internationally.

but, nevertheless, allow me to ask the people who still have faith in me to consider my mother as the honest witness to the fact that i have never plundered the nation or betrayed the motherland.

if it were otherwise, i would not have received from our great friends of the people's republic of china the kind offer of a house and food today.

my career as a leader has come to an end. there will be no question of continuing it.

but, in my capacity as a khmer who has never betrayed the supreme interests of his motherland and his people, i ask to perform the duty of fighting injustice and to participate in the struggle the progressive people, youth and army are waging and will go on waging for completely eliminating the reactionary fascist regime in our country and establish in its place a genuine people's power in cambodia which will be created by the fighting and patriotic people, youth and army and will belong to them.

x x x

may the new year on our national calendar bring complete victory to the progressive cambodia, the sworn enemy of u.s. imperialism and its henchmen.

in conclusion, i extend, with profound feelings, my respectful and affectionate greetings to your majesty, to the buddhist clergy and to the khmer people.

norodom sihanouk

peking, april 8, 1970.

"Nhan Dan" Condemns Intensified US Aggression Against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 8, 1970)

the hanoi daily "nhan dan" in a commentary today strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crime of stepping up aggression against cambodia.

the commentary pointed out that in his statement on april 6, u.s. state department spokesman mccloskey declared that the united states support a cambodian request for the united nations to send observers to the cambodia-south viet nam borders. on the same day, u.n. secretary-general u thant stated that the united nations would "deal with the new government in phnom penh". this and another request for the resumption of the international commission's activity in cambodia were raised by coup clique ringleader lon nol recently under the pretext of helping cambodia to cope with "aggression" from viet nam.

the commentary said that by slandering viet nam as committing "aggression" against cambodia, the coup clique merely repeated the shopworn calumny of the u.s. imperialists. the extremely grave situation in cambodia at present is seen by the cambodian people and world opinion as a direct result of the u.s. aggressive scheme and the anti-popular and traitorous acts of the lon nol-sirik matak clique. by staging the coup d'etat, the united states and its henchmen have openly opposed the independence of cambodia and the khmer people's aspirations for neutrality and peace, and executed the policy of war expansion in indo-china and the "nixon doctrine" of making asians fight asians.

it noted that the series of events have revealed the acts of intervention of the united states and the features of the phnom penh coup clique as a u.s. running dog. the coup clique recently said that it "might" ask for military aid from the united states. but the fact is that the united states had already given it a lot of weapons shipped by the "columbia eagle" and other u.s. vessels to cambodia prior to the coup d'etat. the clique claimed that it would continue to follow the line of "neutrality", but in fact it has worked hand in glove with the united states and the u.s. lackeys in south viet nam. u.s. and saigon puppet troops have penetrated into cambodian territory on many occasions to attack cambodian patriotic forces. u.s. and saigon puppet officers have repeatedly made contact with officers of the coup clique to discuss co-ordination in attacking the south vietnamese people. the u.s.-manipulated seato aggressive bloc met recently and declared taking "actions" in cambodia. the u.s.-controlled asian development bank has issued loans to the coup clique. on april 6, lon nol said that american-cambodian relations were "improving progressively" and suggested an exchange of ambassadors between the two countries. on the same day, vietnamese traitor nguyen van thieu expressed his desire to establish diplomatic relations between saigon and phnom penh.

the commentary stressed that all this showed that after organizing and directing the coup in cambodia, the u.s. imperialists are feverishly stepping up their hostile activity against the khmer people and the people in indo-china as a whole. they are doing everything to help the lon nol-sirik matak clique to consolidate its position. the united states instigated this clique to ask for u.n. intervention and for the return of the international commission to cambodia. this is a move to legalize the criminal coup d'etat and the anti-popular and traitorous regime and to cover up u.s. imperialist intervention and aggression in cambodia and viet nam.

the commentary said that for decades, the united nations has been under u.s. manipulation. the united states has time and again made use of the united nations to serve its aggressive policy toward cambodia and indo-china. in 1964, the cambodian government asked the united nations to investigate into incidents of encroachment on cambodian territory by u.s. and south vietnamese puppet troops, but the u.n. delegation to cambodia took this opportunity to support the saigon puppet regime and plot to interfere in cambodia's sovereignty.

the commentary said that on april 2 this year, head of state samdech norodom sihanouk issued a statement rejecting all acts of intervention by the united nations and the international commission in cambodia. he pointed out that the united nations has no right to accept a request by an illegal administration. the vietnamese people support the correct stand of head of state norodom sihanouk and the khmer people. the present serious situation in cambodia and indo-china is caused by u.s. imperialism. the united states must stop its aggression against viet nam and laos and its intervention in cambodia. all acts helping u.s. imperialism in its policy of aggression will run counter to the fundamental national rights of the indo-chinese peoples and will be categorically rejected by them.

the commentary pointed out that the u.s. imperialists are playing all kinds of tricks to bolster up the coup d'etat clique. but they naturally cannot consolidate the position of their henchmen while they themselves are meeting with defeats in indo-china.

the commentary said in conclusion that the khmer people, though subjected to brutal repression, are continuing to struggle in varied forms against the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys, and they are resolutely supporting head of state norodom sihanouk in the fight to defend the national independence of cambodia. putting into full play the tradition of struggling dauntlessly and enjoying strong support from the indo-chinese people and sympathy from the progressive people of the world, the khmer people will certainly surmount all temporary difficulties, constantly promote their just struggle and win splendid victory.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai in Gratitude for Chinese Government's and People's Firm Support for Cambodian People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, sent a message on april 6 to premier chou en-lai then on a friendly visit to pyongyang, expressing gratitude to the chinese government and people for their firm support for the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. full text follows:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea in pyongyang

i have just learned the noble content of the important official speech you made in pyongyang on monday, which has wide repercussions. in this speech, my progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist compatriots have learned, with the deepest satisfaction and the most sincere gratitude, the news of the official position taken by the government of the people's republic of china and its glorious people in favour of the national united front of kampuchea and the struggle of the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist khmer people, as well as the unequivocal condemnation by the chinese government and people of the march 18 coup d'etat in phnom penh and its authors, u.s. imperialism and its reactionary lackeys.

in the name of the khmer people who are fighting this imperialism and the traitorous reactionaries, and in my own name, i express our lasting and unbounded gratitude for such firm, clear-cut and powerful support of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung, its very much respected, distinguished and beloved leader.

i whole-heartedly thank your excellency in particular, who has done so much for my country and its people and who is our greatest and most faithful friend.

the support of the people's republic of china and its great people and the militant solidarity of the valiant korean, vietnamese and laotian peoples make it entirely certain for the khmer people and their fighters to win magnificent victory over the common enemy and its lackeys, thus opening the road to building a new cambodia, a people's cambodia more beautiful and more prosperous than ever.

with very high, friendly and fraternal consideration.

norodom sihanouk

Troops of Cambodian Coup D'Etat Authorities Badly Battered by Patriotic Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

the cambodian news agency revealed on april 7 that recently the cambodian coup d'etat authorities repeatedly sent troops to suppress the patriotic forces in svay rieng province, and these troops were badly battered, suffering heavy casualties. this fully exposed the utter weakness of the coup d'etat authorities.

the news agency said that on the night of april 3-4, at the post of chipou, the troops of the coup d'etat authorities suffered losses in "three men killed, ten missing, eight wounded seriously and ten lightly, including the captain commanding the post. an armoured car was destroyed, and 377 rifles, 30 sub-machine guns, one 82 mm mortar, two 30 mm machine guns and one 50 mm machine gun were captured."

this news agency also revealed that on the night of april 5-6, in the centre of kompong trach, "captain sok choth, commandant (of the troops of the coup d'etat authorities) in kompong trach area was killed. another captain was also killed." besides, "78 men were wounded, and 106 others kidnapped; among the weapons lost or captured were: 453 sub-machine guns, four machine guns, one mortar, two cannons and some ammunition, two radios, one telephone and one armoured car".

the cambodian news agency and the daily "cambodia" also revealed that the coup d'etat authorities organized a group of foreign correspondents to go to cover the "military results". however, not only their troops were badly battered but a number of foreign correspondents were "missing", including two japanese television reporters and three u.s. correspondents.

CHINA AND FINLAND

New Chinese Ambassador to Finland Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

shih tzu-ming, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of finland, left here by plane today for his post.

leading comrades from the foreign ministry saw him off at the airport.

veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Democratic People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking)

joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea

at the invitation of comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, paid an official friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea from april 5 to 7, 1970.

during their stay in the democratic people's republic of korea, premier chou en-lai and his entourage were accorded a warm welcome by the korean people. this is a manifestation of the profound friendship of the korean people for the fraternal chinese people.

during the visit, talks were held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere between comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: comrade chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yang ten-chung, responsible cadre of a department under the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the asian department of the foreign ministry; comrade han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and comrade li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

taking part in the talks on the korean side were: comrade choi yong kun; comrade kim il; comrade pak sung chul; comrade huh dam, first vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade kim yung nam, deputy head of a department under the central committee of the korean workers' party; and comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china.

during the talks, the two sides had an exchange of views on the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the chinese and korean peoples and on a series of other questions of common interest to both sides.

the korean side expresses congratulations to the chinese people, who, under the leadership of the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader and comrade lin piao as its deputy leader, have smashed the schemes of imperialism and modern revisionism for capitalist restoration and victoriously carried out the great proletarian cultural revolution and are exerting every effort to build socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and fight for the enhancement of their national defence capabilities, turning their country into a socialist state ever growing in strength.

the korean side wishes the chinese people still greater successes in their struggle to oppose the aggressive activities of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, develop industry, agriculture and science and technology, further enhance their national defence capabilities and liberate taiwan.

the chinese side expresses congratulations to the korean people, who, led by the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously unfolding the chullima (winged horse) movement, have turned their country within a short period into a developed socialist country with a solid foundation of independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a brilliant national culture.

the chinese side wishes the korean people still greater successes in their cause of simultaneously carrying out economic construction and the building of national defence in face of the daily intensifying new war provocations of u.s. imperialism and in their struggle to make the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south korea and realize the reunification of the fatherland independently.

the two sides hold that the further consolidation of the blood-cemented militant friendship and friendly unity between the chinese and korean peoples is in complete accord with the interests of their common cause; they express the firm resolve and will of the two peoples to continue to strengthen their common struggle against the imperialist activities of aggression and war and further develop their relations of mutual assistance and cooperation in various fields.

the two sides maintain that the present international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries.

the two sides point out in particular that u.s. imperialism is resorting to still more cunning and sinister tactics to find a way out of its doomed destruction through aggression and war, and that due vigilance must be maintained against this.

at present, u.s. imperialism is making intensified efforts to carry out naked armed intervention and subversive activities, barbarously suppressing the national liberation movements of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america and thus seriously undermining peace.

u.s. imperialism is directing its spearhead of aggression against asia in particular. using asians to fight asians, it is expanding its aggression against the asian socialist countries and the people in this region by mobilizing the japanese militarist forces and its other vassals and puppets.

under the slogan of "vietnamizing" the viet nam war, u.s. imperialism is further intensifying its criminal war of aggression against the vietnamese people; at the same time, it is wantonly conducting fresh activities of war provocation to aggravate tension in korea; and it is ceaselessly carrying out aggression and provocations against the chinese people.

all this demonstrates that u.s. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and the most ferocious common

enemy of the peoples of the world. sly and cunning, u.s. imperialism is vainly trying to cover up its aggressive nature under the smoke-screen of "peace". however, the people of the world can never be duped. resolute and uncompromising struggles must be waged against u.s. imperialism through to the very end.

the intensified activities of aggression and war on the part of u.s. imperialism, far from showing its "strength", only indicate its weakness.

both sides are firmly convinced that so long as all revolutionary people unite and direct the spearhead of their attack against u.s. imperialism and unfold powerful struggles against it throughout the world, u.s. imperialism will surely perish and the people's revolutionary cause will surely triumph.

actively shielded by u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism has revived and has become a dangerous force of aggression in asia. relying on u.s. imperialism as its prop and working hand in glove with it, japanese militarism is vainly trying to realize its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" and has openly embarked on the road of aggression against the people of asia. the two sides strongly condemn all this.

acting upon the "new asia policy" of u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries are now stepping up the fascistization and militarization of japan, rapidly increasing its military strength for aggression, setting up a large number of additional military bases and intensifying war preparations in their attempt to carry out expansion abroad. japan has become an advance base and stronghold for a new war of aggression in asia.

the japanese militarists are directly serving u.s. imperialism in its war of aggression against viet nam, actively taking part in the u.s. imperialist new scheme of war in korea and wildly attempting to include the chinese people's sacred territory taiwan in their sphere of influence.

if these wild schemes of japanese militarism are ignored, then it will surely inflict once again huge disasters upon the peoples of asia and the rest of the world.

there must be no illusions or wishful thinking of any kind about japanese militarism.

failure to see the dangers of japanese militarism and fraternization with the sato government mean encouraging japanese militarist expansion abroad and strengthening the u.s. imperialist position in asia.

the revolutionary people of the whole world must take concerted actions to frustrate and smash the aggressive designs of japanese militarism.

the two sides hold that the current struggle against japanese militarism is a part of the struggle against u.s. imperialism as well as a struggle for the defence of peace in asia and the world. the two sides express their determination to further strengthen their common struggle against japanese militarism while carrying on the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the korean side strongly condemns u.s. imperialism for forcibly occupying the chinese people's sacred territory taiwan and instigating its lackeys to conduct ceaseless activities of aggression and provocation against the people's republic of china, and fully supports the chinese people's just struggle to liberate taiwan from u.s. imperialist occupation and realize territorial integrity.

u.s. imperialism is opposing the restoration of the rightful position of the people's republic of china on the international arena, trying to stem her influence and create "two chinas". this scheme is bound to end in ignominious failure.

the chinese side firmly condemns u.s. imperialism and its lackey the pak jung hi puppet clique for their frantic new war provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea and their barbarous massacre and unprecedented fascist violent repression of the revolutionaries and patriotic people in south korea.

the chinese side holds that the forcible occupation of south korea by u.s. imperialism and the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression are the basic obstacle to the reunification of korea and the constant source of war there. the chinese side fully supports the correct policy of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea for the reunification of the fatherland, the policy of making the u.s. aggressor troops withdraw from south korea and realizing the reunification of the country by the koreans themselves independently and free from interference by any foreign force.

the two sides express complete support to and solidarity with the vietnamese people in their heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

u.s. imperialism must immediately stop its war of aggression against south viet nam and all its aggressive acts infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam, and it must unconditionally and completely withdraw its aggressor troops and those of its vassals and the south korean puppets from south viet nam. the question of viet nam must be settled in conformity with the vietnamese people's own wishes.

the vietnamese people will certainly win final victory in their struggle to defeat the u.s. aggressors and fulfill their just cause.

the two sides firmly condemn u.s. imperialism for its aggression and armed intervention against laos and resolutely support the just struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys waged by the laotian people under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front.

the two sides hold that the recent reactionary coup d'etat engineered by u.s. imperialism in cambodia is a serious threat to the genuine interests of the cambodian people and the security of the three indo-chinese countries. the two sides strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its criminal sabotage activities against the cambodian people and support the latter's struggle for the defence of national independence and sovereignty as well as the five-point declaration made by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23.

the two sides express support to and solidarity with the japanese people in their struggle for the abrogation of the u.s.-japan "security treaty" and the dismantling of the

u.s. imperialist military bases and in their struggle to oppose the revival and rearming of japanese militarism and safeguard the complete independence and democratic development of the country.

the two sides firmly condemn the israeli aggressors for their crimes of continuing to illegally occupy arab territory and expanding their aggression against arab countries under direct u.s. imperialist support and instigation, and fully support the arab people in their just struggle to defend national independence and dignity, recover the occupied arab territory and accomplish the palestinian people's cause for liberation.

the two sides hold that the national liberation movements which are now developing vigorously in asia, africa and latin america are one of the mightiest revolutionary forces of our time. they firmly support all the peoples in these regions who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism headed by the united states and striving for freedom, liberation and national independence.

the two sides express militant support to the working class and laboring people in the capitalist countries who are waging revolutionary struggles against exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the right to subsistence and for class emancipation.

the two sides hold that today with the daily intensification of the aggression and new war provocations by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the situation demands that the chinese and korean peoples unite and wage a common fight against the enemy. this is of great significance to frustrating and smashing the u.s. imperialist aggressive schemes, safeguarding peace in asia and the world and vigorously pushing forward the two people's revolution and construction.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the visit by comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, to the democratic people's republic of korea has made new contributions to the further strengthening and development of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the chinese and korean peoples based on marxism-leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

pyongyang, april 7, 1970

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Praises Successes of Burmese People's Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio, in an article today, warmly praised the communist party of burma for persisting in protracted armed struggle and leading the revolutionary armed struggle in burma from victory to victory.

the article said: the heroic burmese people under the leadership of the communist party of burma have won brilliant successes through protracted vigorous fighting since the launching of the revolutionary armed struggle on march 28, 1948. in the past year beginning from march, the people's armed forces led by the communist party of burma and the people's armed forces of various nationalities have successively smashed a series of counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by the burmese reactionaries, developed guerrilla warfare extensively, and won one new victory after another.

the article said that the brilliant achievements of the burmese people's armed forces in the past 20 years and more have laid a solid foundation for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the burmese people. their splendid achievements are a tremendous inspiration and support for the armed struggle of the southeast asian people and for the revolutionary struggle of the people all over the world.

the article pointed out that the burmese revolutionary armed struggle has been able to win such remarkable achievements as today because the communist party of burma holds aloft the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and has waged a protracted and sustained struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, because the communist party of burma integrates marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought closely with the practice of the burmese revolution and because the people of various nationalities of burma have persisted in the revolutionary line of "winning the war and seizing political power".

in conclusion, the article expressed the firm belief that under the leadership of the glorious communist party of burma, the revolutionary armed struggle of the burmese people will steadily grow and gain in strength. final victory surely belongs to the people of burma.

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio Denounces Ruthless Exploitation of Peasants by British Imperialism and Puppet Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article broadcast recently exposed the ruthless exploitation of peasants in kelantan state by british imperialism and the rahman-razak puppet clique.

the article pointed out that kelantan with 190,000 acres of paddy field is one of the two rice granaries of malaya, next to kedah state, and makes up 20 per cent of the country's paddy field. but peasants of kelantan state have been leading a poor and miserable life for a long time as a result of the heavy taxation levied by british imperialism and the puppet regime and the ruthless exploitation by the landlord class.

the peasants of kelantan state are seriously short of land, the article pointed out. about half of the rice-growing peasants have no land at all. there are peasants who only have a tiny plot of land and despite their arduous toil throughout the year, what they reap is still unable to feed their family. those poor peasants who rent land from the landlords are leading a more difficult life. the article pointed out that peasants who rent land from the landlords have to pay their rent in kind which makes up more than 50 per cent of their yearly harvest. no matter how serious are the natural disasters, the landlords compel the peasants to pay their rent in full, not a penny less. besides, the puppet regime also levies miscellaneous taxation on the peasants to squeeze their sweat and blood. recently it again raised the land taxes by 33 per cent to 50 per cent.

the article exposed that the organs controlled by the malay bureaucrat capitalist class also ruthlessly exploit the peasants in kelantan state. recently, the puppet "cooperation bank" and the "agricultural cooperatives" in kelantan state have colluded with each other in an attempt to monopolize nearly all important economic activities in the rice-growing areas so as to intensify their oppression and exploitation of the peasants.

the article pointed out that under the brutal exploitation by british imperialism and the puppet regime, many landless peasants in the kelantan villages have to leave their homes to make a living. in the harvest seasons every year, there are about 15,000 peasants who have to go to farms far away as cheap casual hands. every year there are at least 5,000 go to south thailand looking for jobs. many bankrupted and unemployed peasants are reduced to cheap labourers under the exploitation of foreign monopoly capital and bureaucrat-comprador capital.

in conclusion, the article said that through their prolonged struggle, the poor peasants in kelantan state have come to realize that only by carrying out an armed struggle and agrarian revolution under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, vanguard of the working class, to overthrow the feudal landlords and defeat imperialism can they achieve the goal of "land to the tillers". consequently, more and more poor peasants have responded to the call of the communist party to support the liberation army, join the liberation army and fight for the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Gives Banquet for Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 8, 1970)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a banquet here today in honour of the visiting government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader.

present at the banquet were m.m. ahmad, vice-chairman of the planning commission of pakistan; s.m. yusuf, chairman of the pakistan steel mills corporation; sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the foreign ministry; k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china; and other high-ranking pakistan officials and officers.

at the banquet, ambassador chang tung proposed toasts to the prosperity and progress of pakistan, to the happiness of the pakistan people, to the health of president yahya khan, to the successful visit of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation and to the ever-growing friendship and incessant consolidation and development of the economic cooperation between china and pakistan exclamation

m.m. ahmad, vice-chairman of the planning commission, proposed toasts to the health of chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao and premier chou en-lai, and to the growing friendship and economic cooperation between pakistan and china exclamation

a very cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the banquet.

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Visits Taxila Heavy Machinery Complex in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 8, 1970)

the visiting government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader this afternoon visited the chinese-aid taxila heavy machinery complex thirty kilometres northeast of rawalpindi.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the plant by its general manager, lieutenant colonel ishtaq aziz, as well as the pakistan and chinese engineering and technical personnel and workers.

in a speech welcoming the chinese delegation, lieutenant colonel ishtaq aziz stressed: "this project which is built with the kind and generous assistance of the people's republic of china is another milestone in the development of heavy industry of pakistan. it will have a far-reaching effect in creating a self-reliant industrial potential and economy."

praising the work of the chinese engineering and technical personnel, he said: "in accomplishing this task, we have

been assisted and helped at every stage by our chinese friends at taxila."

earlier in the day, the chinese delegation visited a factory at wah near taxila and was given a warm welcome by the responsible members, technicians and workers there.

Pakistan Friends Hail Sino-Pakistan Friendship

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 7, 1970)

pakistan friends warmly welcome the visit of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation to pakistan, and hail the growing friendship between the pakistan and chinese peoples.

ayub mirza, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi, said in a press statement today that the visit of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation to pakistan will definitely further strengthen the friendship between pakistan and china.

he warmly praised the daily growing friendship between the people of the two countries. he said that the pakistan-china friendship is growing from strength to strength, and no power on earth can undermine it.

the pakistan-china friendship society of lyallpur said in a recent statement that pakistan-china friendship is based on the principle of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. the pakistan people are determined to do their best to protect and promote this friendship, the statement declared.

denouncing the conspiracy of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys to undermine pakistan-china friendship, the statement said that u.s. imperialism and its stooges are resorting to every trick conceivable against pakistan-china friendship; however, the pakistan people can surely frustrate every vicious manoeuvre that might do harm to it.

the statement said: "we pakistan people are confident and we assure the chinese people that no conspiracy against pakistan-china friendship will be allowed to succeed. the pakistan people will frustrate every such conspiracy, and will spare no sacrifice to safeguard pakistan-china friendship. long live pakistan-china friendship."

Feature Story from Pakistan: Crystallization of Sino-Pakistan Friendship and Cooperation-- Inauguration of a Chinese-Aid Project in Pakistan

(NCNA-English Dacca, Apr. 9, 1970)

a project built with chinese aid was formally inaugurated on april 6 on the beautiful, rich land of bengal near dacca, capital of east pakistan. president yahya khan personally presided at the inauguration. the government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi as its leader and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader attended the ceremony at the invitation of the pakistan government.

the chinese-aid project, from designing, construction, installation of equipment to trial production, is the fruit of the diligent work of the pakistan and chinese workers and engineering and technical personnel, the crystallization of the friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

diligent labour, profound friendship

the newly built plant is located 40 kilometres north of dacca. the high water towers and spacious factory buildings present an impressive scene. on the 300-acre stretch of land, lightning conductors and pipe lines are interwoven with the factory buildings while rows of new machine tools in the workshops function harmoniously, bringing a new vigour to the formerly dormant land.

on the construction site, amidst the workers' rhythmic shouts of "yo-ho", the clanging of hammers and the humming of motors, the pakistan workers, engineers and technicians and chinese technical personnel worked diligently in close cooperation with each other and a profound friendship has been forged between them. to speed up the completion of the project, the workers and engineering and technical personnel of the two countries had worked overtime to adjust the machines and other installations. language had been a big difficulty, but they taught each other while working together, overcame the language difficulty and increased their mutual understanding and friendship. the chinese technical personnel can now exchange greetings and opinions with their pakistan friends in simple bengali. the pakistan friends can also greet their chinese friends in simple chinese.

the workers and engineering and technical personnel of china and pakistan not only closely cooperated with each other in their work but were also solicitous for each other in their daily life. during the days when they were working together, there were many touching incidents. once, some pakistan workers were returning to west pakistan. when they had already driven into the city, they suddenly remembered that a chinese friend was lying sick in the hospital in the suburb. they promptly turned back and paid him a visit in the hospital. on another occasion, when a car of the chinese technicians broke down on the way in the night, some unknown pakistan friends volunteered to help them get the car run again. all this reflected the profound friendship of the pakistan people towards the chinese people and deeply impressed the chinese technicians. likewise, the chinese technicians working in the plant shared their joy with the pakistan friends and jointly overcame the difficulties they met in their work. once a pakistan worker slipped and hurt himself. a chinese technician immediately brought him to the clinic.

this greatly impressed the other pakistan workers. on festive occasions, the chinese technicians always rejoiced together with the pakistan friends according to the local customs and habits.

when the chinese and pakistan friends got together they had many things to talk about, from the fraternal friendship linking the two peoples to the new development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. whenever the pakistan friends talked about china, they always warmly praised the brilliant achievements won by the chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao, declaring that "chairman mao is the red sun" and expressing the hope of visiting new china one day. they often told the chinese technicians about the heroic deeds of the pakistan armed forces and people in resisting the indian aggressor troops in 1965, and about the complete bankruptcy of the schemes of the indian reactionaries who boasted that they would hold a "military review" in lahore. whenever they talked about this, they always expressed profound gratitude for china's assistance. they said: "some countries also gave us 'aid', but what they took from our country far exceeds what they gave us. only chinese aid is sincere assistance." a pakistan worker told a chinese technician with great emotion: "a friend in need is a friend indeed." the chinese technicians always told the pakistan friends: "it is china's duty to extend aid to pakistan. we chinese hold that aid is always mutual." the chinese technicians also thanked the pakistan government and people for their support to china in international affairs and expressed their conviction that there are broad prospects for the friendly cooperation between the governments and peoples of china and pakistan.

"monument of sino-pakistan friendship"

the devoted labour of the workers and technical personnel of china and pakistan has yielded abundant fruits. their sweat has made the flower of sino-pakistan friendship more beautiful. on the eve of the inauguration of the project, the workers looked at the shining up-to-date machine tools with great joy. a 45-year-old worker looked at the machine tools again and again with satisfaction and expressed his deep appreciation of them

when the first set of the machine tools was given a trial run, the hearts of people swelled with happiness. the machines emitted a rhythmic humming as soon as the electric buttons were pushed. this was greeted by loud cheers from the crowd. the pakistan workers and engineering and technical personnel and the chinese technicians shook hands enthusiastically with and congratulated each other. they shouted: "long live sino-pakistan friendship exclamation" a pakistan friend shouted repeatedly with emotion: "long live chairman mao exclamation" the thunderous cheers and the sound of the machine tools resounded throughout the plant like a song of victory for sino-pakistan friendship.

the project has been built with chinese assistance under the solicitous care of the pakistan government. the officials concerned of the pakistan government attached special attention to the project in the course of its construction. on many occasions, they went to the construction site to find out the progress of work and often helped the workers and engineering and technical personnel of the two countries to overcome difficulties. they also expressed deep concern for the daily life of the chinese technicians, frequently talked with them, and helped them surmount the difficulties they had come across in their job.

in august last year, k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china, visited the plant and presented the chinese friends working there with two baskets of bananas and pineapples which he had brought from his home town. he enthusiastically praised china's assistance and the devoted labour of the chinese technical personnel. he pointed out with emotion: "this project is a monument of sino-pakistan friendship." indeed, the workers and engineering and technical personnel of china and pakistan, working and studying together, have added a new page of sino-pakistan friendly cooperation to the history of friendship between the two countries.

"jina balo"

"jina balo" means "china is good" in bengali. these are affectionate words from the bottom of the hearts of the pakistan friends after working with the chinese technicians for over a year.

at the end of 1968, a group of chinese technicians, following the great leader chairman mao's teaching "serve the people of china and the world" and cherishing profound friendly feelings toward the pakistan people, arrived in pakistan. with chairman mao's brilliant writings, the three constantly read articles, as their maxim and following comrade norman bethune's spirit of internationalism, they have brought into full play their fervent revolutionary enthusiasm.

working shoulder to shoulder with the pakistan workers, the chinese technicians carried forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and always appeared wherever there were difficulties. they were frequently seen working together with the pakistan workers, laying cables, welding pipe-lines, assembling machines and giving them trial runs. in the sweltering summer days and in the rainy season, the chinese technicians stuck to their jobs without any complaint, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". when the construction work was being accelerated last october, some chinese technicians volunteered to work overtime. when the machines were put on a trial run, progress was threatened by the lack of certain tools. the chinese technicians worked out designs and worked together with the pakistan workers to produce them. the difficulties were thus overcome and progress of the project was ensured. the serious and difficulty-defying working style left a deep impression on the pakistan friends and won their praises. a pakistan engineer told the chinese technicians with profound understanding: "now i understand why you study chairman mao's works every day."

during the construction, the chinese technicians cooperated closely with the pakistan friends. whenever a problem arose, they asked the opinion of the pakistan friends and jointly solved it. they unreservedly passed on their know-how to the pakistan workers. during the installation of the equipment, the chinese technicians explained to the pakistan workers in detail, and the diligent and wise pakistan workers mastered the skill very quickly. from their personal experiences, the pakistan workers said: some foreign experts earned thousands of rupees a month, demanded luxurious houses and cars and lived in dacca city far away from construction sites. they went to the construction sites only a few times a week and were off after giving some hasty directions. but the chinese technicians are completely different from them. other pakistan workers added that "china is a great country and the chinese people are a great people". they said: "jina balo exclamation jina balo exclamation"

US

Old Vampire Under the Mask of "New Partner"

(NCNA-English - Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

following is a commentary by ting hong-mei entitled "old vampire under the mask of 'new partner'":

everybody knows that u.s. imperialism is a vampire sucking greedily the blood of the latin american people. but, in his foreign policy report some time ago, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon talked glibly about his intention of establishing a "new kind of partnership" with the latin american countries and entering into "special partnership" with them with "a new spirit and a new approach".

engaged in fraternization activities in latin america today is the very nixon who had been greeted with rotten eggs and tomatoes by the latin american people in the 1950's when he was vice-president of the united states.

however, what is ridiculous is that this "new kind of partnership" policy of nixon's has been worked out under the direction of nelson rockefeller, a member of the plutocratic rockefeller family which is precisely the biggest of the vampires who prey on the latin american people. every dollar of this family is stained with the sweat and blood of the latin american oil workers and other working people. it monopolizes the oil industry of oil-rich venezuela where it grabs an annual profit of 21,800 u.s. dollars from each oil worker. its standard oil company of new jersey expropriated 250 million dollars from this country alone in 1968. what an astonishing speed with which the rockefeller family has amassed its riches exclamation its standard oil company with a capital of one million dollars when it was set up has now assets valued at 16,800 million dollars. it also possesses in latin american countries numerous enterprises and assets including oil-fields, mines, poultry farms as well as the biggest latifundia. its latifundium in brazil's mato grosso state alone has 531,000 acres of land. with the money plundered from the people, the rockefellers have built in latin america many health resorts and villas for them to live in extravagance, where there are golf-links, swimming pools, race-courses, birds' houses, tropical flower gardens and aquariums and what not. for instance, one of the health resorts they possess on the virgin islands covers a stretch of nine miles in length. there they live in voluptuous luxury and licentiousness that tops the world. nelson rockefeller once invited the governors of the united states to an annual meeting in his health resort to show off his vast wealth.

as far back as 31 years ago, nelson rockefeller began his dirty political manoeuvres and since then he has been condemned by the latin american people as "a symbol of u.s. imperialism". after assuming power, nixon lost no time in sending this rockefeller as his ideal "special envoy" to "visit" latin american countries under the pretext of "listening" to opinions. it was reported that he was sent there to "explore" a policy of a "new kind of partnership". why should an obvious vampire try to disguise himself as a "new partner"? this is because the raging flames of the latin american people's anti-u.s. struggle have spread everywhere in the "backyard" of u.s. imperialism and the tendency of the latin american countries to fall away from the united states has been growing. not long ago, the international

oil company of the rockefeller family and the gulf oil company of the mellon family were nationalized in peru and bolivia. u.s. imperialism is sitting on thorns in the latin american continent. like what happened to nixon in the 1950's, nelson rockefeller this time was received by the latin american people with stones and angry roars. in some of the countries he visited, he was besieged by the indignant masses. in another country, he only had the opportunity to "explore" the policy at the airport, and he was even refused entry into peru, chile and venezuela. the western bourgeois newspapers shouted in alarm that the latin american countries have never "cherished such a deep indignation" against the u.s. imperialist plunder as of today. nelson rockefeller, who had been driven back to washington by the latin american people, made a lengthy "investigation report" to offer his advice to nixon in an attempt to maintain the reactionary domination of u.s. imperialism in latin america. what he proposed boils down to two points: first, "to give the greatest encouragement to private investment"; and second, to set up a so-called "security council in the western hemisphere". in short, this is to continue safeguarding its plunder of latin america by force.

nixon who works in the service of the u.s. monopoly groups understood this very well. therefore, his hypocritical and sinister policy of a "new kind of partnership" was formally dished up. he alleged that by carrying out this policy u.s. imperialism and the latin american countries will "link up each other in a vigorous and useful partnership".

can it be that a vampire which, all of a sudden becomes a "new partner" is no longer a vampire? no exclamation nixon has confessed that he remains to be a vampire when he said that his "new kind of partnership" policy was out of "the necessity to reaffirm the special interests of the united states with other nations of the hemisphere". this has let the cat out of the bag. what he declared means that the wealth of latin america must be plundered, that the people there must be exploited and that their internal affairs must be interfered in. all this is the so-called "special interests" of the rockefellers exclamation the only difference is that the latin american nations must more docilely allow u.s. imperialism to suck their last drop of blood now that they are its "new partners". one must see the essence through the outward appearance. u.s. imperialism has not laid down its butcher knife and will never become a buddha. it is still an old vampire under the mask of "new partner". the latin american people who have suffered endless oppression and exploitation by u.s. imperialism have long seen through the very nature of the heinous monster, u.s. imperialism. daring to fight and defying difficulties, they have swept the so-called "good neighbourly policy" and "alliance for progress" of u.s. imperialism into the garbage heap of history. nixon's so-called "new kind of partnership" policy will certainly meet the same fate.

Municipal Employees and Teachers in Many US Cities Go On Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

municipal employees and teachers in a number of u.s. cities and states have time and again held strikes and other forms of struggle recently against the exploitation and oppression by the u.s. ruling circles and for democratic rights and better living conditions, according to reports reaching here.

in the past few weeks, the struggle has spread to atlanta, san francisco, detroit, denver, madison, boston, and other u.s. cities, as well as the states of michigan and kentucky.

the struggle of sanitation workers in atlanta, georgia, impressively demonstrated the militancy of the american municipal employees. some 2,500 municipal employees of the city, chiefly black and white sanitation workers, went on strike on march 17 for higher wages. the reactionary authorities of atlanta called out the police and "national guardsmen" and threatened the strikers that they would be fired unless they returned on the fourth day of their walkout. in defiance of the intimidation, the strikers persisted in their struggle. then the reactionary authorities tried to "negotiate" through the scab union bosses in an attempt to deceive and induce the strikers to go back to work. but the attempt was boycotted by the strikers. in early april, the strike was still going on. to protest against the oppression by the reactionary authorities, a part of the strikers angrily dumped rubbish at atlanta's city hall on april 3. on the following day, about 600 sanitation workers demonstrated in the city centre.

meanwhile, university and high school teachers have also carried out struggles for better living conditions and democratic rights. teaching assistants at the university of wisconsin at madison walked out on march 16. teachers in boston, massachusetts, boycotted classes for one day in mid-march, demanding pay increases and better working conditions. in kentucky, some 25,000 teachers ended a one-week strike on march 2.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Southern Yemeni Prime Minister Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires

(NCNA-English Aden, Apr. 8, 1970)

mohamed ali haitham, member of the presidential council and prime minister of southern yemen, yesterday morning received li chiang-fen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

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LAND IMPROVEMENT

People in Huaipei, Anhwei, Wage Great Struggle To Change Nature

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 6, 1970)

> People in northern Anhwei are making a great effort to turn their disaster-ridden and low-yield area into an area of stable and high yields. With this end in view, they have deep-plowed 3,400,000 mow to improve the soil and dug numerous mechanical and power-operated wells since last winter.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Hofei, April 5) On the plains of Huaipei, Anhwei Province, which in the past were frequented by natural disasters and gave low yields in agriculture, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members and revolutionary cadres, inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, tightly grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, destroy the idea of standing still and doing nothing, establish the lofty will to do farming for the revolution and to overcome natural disaster, and strive to make improvement through self-reliance and hard struggle. They are waging a great struggle to change Nature. They are determined to build the disaster-afflicted and low-yielding plains of Huaipei into an advanced area giving stable and high yields and to make fresh contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

An excellent situation prevails all over the vast plains of Huaipei in the first spring of the great seventies. Members of revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad revolutionary masses have unfolded in

depth the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively implement the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress," and have whipped up a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production.

Since winter 1969-1970, the broad revolutionary masses in various localities, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have improved the soil in more than 340,000 mow of land by deep plowing, this area being greater than the total area of farmland where soil has been improved by deep plowing since the liberation. The professional well drilling teams which are working actively on the plains of Huaipei have drilled a number of wells from which water is lifted by power and which have started to bring benefit to spring farm work. Now, seeds of maize, sorghum and other autumn-ripening crops have been sown in good time, and over-wintering wheat is taken better care than in any of the past years. These measures to increase production have laid a solid foundation for reaping a new bumper harvest in agriculture throughout Huaipei this year.

The area of land in Huaipei is near half of that in Anhwei Province, and the population there is one-third of that of the province. The natural conditions there are relatively poor. Over half of the land is sandy and alkaline. There are few rivers and the land lies low, so that flooding and drought are common disasters. The plains are known in the history of the province as an area plagued by natural disasters and giving low yields.

After the liberation, answering Chairman Mao's great call, "Huaiho River must be harnessed," the revolutionary people tried to harness Huaiho River on a big scale, so that the level of agricultural production and the standard of living of the masses rose by a remarkable extent. However, because the socialist production and construction here had been interfered with and sabotaged by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei, the outlook of low yield and frequent natural disasters in this area had not changed in a thoroughgoing manner and the speed of development of agricultural production was lower than that in any of the other areas in the province.

After its establishment, Anhwei provincial revolutionary committee decided to lead the revolutionary committees at all levels and the broad revolutionary masses in Huaipei to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, through self-reliance and hard struggle, to quickly change the local outlook of frequent natural disasters and low yield and to make fresh contributions toward socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "No investigation, no right to speak," the principal leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee have since last year led members of revolutionary committees at various levels in Huaipei to go separately to the three types of communes and brigades, that is, the advanced, the intermediate and the backward, in various hsien to call forums of poor and lower-middle peasants to probe for methods for changing the outlook of Huaipei.

After making investigations and study, the provincial revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committees at various levels in Huaipei deeply realized that the weather, soil and other natural conditions were similar in various areas in Huaipei, but these areas greatly differ from one another in the level of agricultural production. In the 20 communes and brigades which were run in the pattern of Tachai and where they had made investigations, the natural conditions were mostly very poor, but because the revolutionary masses and the cadres there consciously and creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought, tightly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, resolutely overcame the "theory that the local area is backward" and the erroneous idea of doing nothing at all, and established the ambition of changing the backward aspects by fighting against Nature through self-reliance, they were able, after working hard for three or five years, to make their outputs of grain and cotton exceed the target laid down in the "Outlines of Nation-wide Agricultural Development" and to greatly heighten their level of production.

In Kuochuang brigade, Hsiao hsien, where over 90 percent of the land was alkaline, the revolutionary cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants learned from Tachai, took the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, and developed the strength of the collective to the full. In the past few years since 1964, they transformed more than 1,500 mow of alkaline land into fertile fields, thereby quickly increasing the output of farm products. In 1969, as compared with 1964, the average output of grain per mow increased from 126 catties to 630 catties and that of unginned cotton from 31 catties to 120 catties.

In Liuhsi brigade, Lihsin hsien, a low-lying land frequented by flood, the revolutionary cadres and the commune members, answering Chairman Mao's call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," transformed the low-lying land through self-reliance. After six years' hard struggle since 1964, they succeeded in harnessing "four low-lying plots, one lake, one river and two streams" and overcame the threat of flood. In the past five years, the average output of grain and cotton per mow has successively exceeded the target specified in the "Outlines of Nation-wide Agricultural Development."

In the No. 2 production team, Houch'angwan, Linch'uan hsien, "which was frequented by flood and where the soil was sandy," the commune members and the cadres, inspired by the "9th Congress," and bearing in mind the problem of low yield of cotton, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and carried out revolutionary mass criticism last year. They overcame the ideological obstacles hindering them from securing a high yield of cotton, established the idea of doing farm work for the revolutionary cause, and grew cotton by scientific methods. After one year's hard struggle, this production team quickly increased its average output of unginned cotton per mow from 45 catties in the year before to 154 catties last year, ranking among the advanced cotton producers in the whole country.

In areas where production remained at the intermediate stage or lagged behind, the main cause of the slow heightening of the level of agricultural production was that the survival of the counter-revolutionary revisionist

line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Anhwei had not been thoroughly wiped out, undue emphasis had been laid on the objective difficulties and the subjective enthusiasm of man had not been given full play. After making investigations and analysis, the provincial revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committees at various levels in Huaipei realized that the most fundamental way to quickly change the outlook of frequent natural disasters and low yield in agriculture in Huaipei was to arm the commune members and the cadres with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, to strengthen the consciousness of continuing revolution, to tightly grasp the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and to act resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's great directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle."

Since summer or autumn last year, the revolutionary committees at various levels in Huaipei, while carrying out various fighting tasks put forward by the "9th Congress," took into consideration the erroneous idea that "conditions are poor, difficulties are numerous and increase of production is hardly possible" as cherished by some cadres and commune members, led the revolutionary masses to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, organized all to conscientiously study the speeches of major importance delivered by Chairman Mao during the "9th Congress," to study the brilliant documents on the Party's "9th Congress" and to relentlessly criticize the "theory that the area is backward" and the "theory that conditions are the decisive factor," and led all to apply the materialist dialectics of dividing one into two in making an all-round analysis of the history and the existing conditions of local agricultural production, to extensively reveal the favorable and unfavorable conditions in the local area and to find the active factors from the unfavorable conditions.

Through this extensive study and discussion, the cadres and the masses strengthened their consciousness of continuing revolution and deepened their confidence in overcoming difficulties. They said: "In Huaipei, there are vast areas of farmland and many ways to increase production and wide prospects to develop agriculture. The relatively low level of agricultural production at present precisely shows that there are great potentials for increasing production. It is positively possible to greatly raise the level of agricultural production as long as we--as the advanced communes and brigades do--study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, bring proletarian politics to the fore and put revolution in command of production."

Filled with confidence, they took Tachai brigade as their example, compared their communes and brigades with the advanced communes and brigades in the local district, vigorously unearthed potentials, carried out measures to increase production, and drew regulations to fundamentally change the outlook of low output in agriculture.

Anhwei provincial revolutionary committee and the revolutionary committees at the administrative district and hsien levels in Huaipei took the giving of help to the members of basic-level leading groups in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and revolutionizing their thinking as

the key points in leading the masses to speed up the development of agricultural production. The provincial revolutionary committee adopted various means to propagate the revolutionary spirit of the leading groups of advanced units in "taking the lead in doing four things and going in the fore in doing eight other things." They took the lead in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought; they went in the fore in the study and application. They took the lead in relentlessly grasping class struggle and they stood and fought in the fore. They took the lead in participating in collective productive labor and they went in the fore to take part in and to do manual labor. They took the lead in vigorously making scientific experiments and they went in the fore to think and to blaze the trail. The cadres at various levels found their shortcomings after going through the study and making comparison and examination. They shed their fear of hard work and difficulties and took on a completely new mental outlook. They played a full role as the leader in the three great revolutionary campaigns and pushed forward the great struggle for increasing agricultural production. They continuously won new victories.

In Huaipei district, during the struggle for increasing agricultural production, the basic-level Party organizations and revolutionary committees of various localities paid particular attention to leading the masses to combine the learning from Tachai with the learning from the local advanced models. They held that models set up locally were familiar to the masses, had strong influence and were highly convincing, and that if learning from Tachai could be combined with learning from the local advanced models, Chairman Mao's directives about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" would impress the minds of the people still more deeply. Various localities adopted the following concrete methods:

First, the local models in the pattern of Tachai were taken as the basic points for learning from Tachai and learning the advanced experience of other localities. While doing the various tasks of increasing agricultural production, the masses and the cadres were promptly organized to learn the experience of these models, so that the advanced experience of the local communes and brigades and those in other districts would blossom and bear fruits in their communes and brigades.

Second, effort was made to grasp the fundamentals and to learn the spirit. The cadres and the masses were organized to go to labor in the units in the local advanced models, so as to understand the whole course of development of the models of Tachai type and to have a real grasp of their revolutionary spirit.

Third, different patterns of models of Tachai type were set up in areas with different natural conditions, and the advanced experience gained by other localities was combined with local practice, and learning of the fundamentals was combined with learning of important experience in increasing production which had been found effective locally.

Fourthly, various advanced units were organized to learn from and compared with each other and to overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, so that the advanced exemplary experience could be improved and developed continuously and the leadership could use the models in a still better way to guide revolution and production in the whole area.

After various localities had adopted these methods to learn from and catch up with the advanced, a great impetus was given to the development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

During the struggle to transform the outlook of frequent natural disasters and low yield, various localities in Huaipei paid close attention to combining the surging revolutionary spirit with the scientific attitude of finding truth from facts. Proceeding from the local actual situation, they conscientiously implemented the "eight-point charter for agriculture," tightly grasped the key measures for increasing production, and put production increase on a reliable base.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "To gain freedom in the sphere of nature, Man has to apply the natural sciences in learning about, overcoming and transforming nature before he can attain this aim," the revolutionary committees at various levels organized a big number of people to examine the local fundamental conditions of Nature, such as climate, hydrology and soil, and to sum up the local experience in developing agricultural production.

In view of the fact that natural disasters frequented Huaipei district, various localities continued to mobilize the masses to build farmland irrigation projects on a big scale.

In Fouyang administrative district in the west of Huaipei plain, the volume of work done since winter 1969-1970 in digging and dredging canals for drainage purpose exceeded that done in the corresponding period of the preceding year by 70 percent.

In Suhsien administrative district in the east of the plains of Huaipei, manpower was concentrated largely to continuously build the main project of Hsinpien River while building other small water conservation projects. This river measured a total length of over 130 kilometers. After four years' work, this project will be completed soon and play a tremendous role in draining away flood water.

In many localities, in view of the characteristic that drought was more serious than flood, mass activities of drilling wells were conducted and full use was made of underground water to irrigate a greater area of farmland. Taking also into consideration the fact that a greater part of the farmland had poor soil, various localities adopted the method of loosening the soil to a great depth, building terraced fields, and applying more fertilizer to the soil, so as to improve the soil over vast areas and to insure increase in agricultural production.

Many areas made use of the daily improving conditions of production and, adopting means according to local conditions, expanded the area of land for planting paddy and popularized the growing of such high-yield crops as hybrid sorghum and hybrid maize, thereby opening a vast scope for greatly increasing grain output, and solving the problem of shortage of fuel grass and fodder grass. To effectively popularize these measures of increasing production, various localities vigorously unfolded the mass activities of doing farm work by scientific method. This strengthened popularization of the advanced technical measures.

Under the unified leadership of the provincial revolutionary committee, the broad revolutionary masses on the fronts of industry, communications and commerce in Anhwei Province also contributed forces toward supporting the development of agricultural production in Huaipei. The provincial industrial departments concerned are helping in building a number of cement works and chemical fertilizer plants in Huaipei, and have organized some relevant factories to intensively produce water pumps, diesel engines and other machines needed in irrigation by wells in Huaipei. The departments dealing with communications and commerce sent and supplied with priority the materials urgently needed for agricultural production in Huaipei.

At present, the broad masses of revolutionary people in Huaipei are spiritedly advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are determined to rally around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, to hold still higher the banner of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," to conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," to continuously develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, to quickly build the disaster-frequented and low-yielding Huaipei into an advanced area giving stable and high yields in agriculture, and to win glory for great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist motherland.

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RURAL FINANCE

Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in a Brigade in Honan Supervise Financial Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1970)

> The Party committee and revolutionary committee of a production brigade in Honan Province have made the poor and lower-middle peasants take over the management of financial work and supervise it, deal blows to the sabotage of the class enemy, and effectively consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) The Party branch and the revolutionary committee of Tawei brigade, Tawei commune, Mi hsien, Honan Province, fully mobilize the poor and lower-middle peasants to improve financial and accounting work, and rely on them to take charge of the financial affairs. This effectively consolidates and develops the socialist collective economy.

While carrying out class struggle in the sphere of economy, the revolutionary committee of Tawei brigade attached importance to mobilizing the poor and lower-middle peasants to improve financial and accounting work. They were of the opinion that whether or not the poor and lower-middle peasants should take charge of financial and accounting work was a major question concerning the improvement of financial and accounting work. For this reason, under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the revolutionary committee organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the financial and accounting personnel to hold a discussion and to criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of "handling of financial affairs by experts." The poor and lower-middle peasants said: "We poor and lower-middle peasants definitely must take hold of the power of finance and accounting! In selecting financial and accounting personnel, we must adhere to the mass line and must not confine our search to those with technical 'skills.'"

With thinking unified, the Party branch and revolutionary committee of this brigade decided after making a study: The financial and accounting personnel of the brigade and the production teams are to be selected and recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants. In addition, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants who have high political consciousness, warmly love the collective and courageously stick to principles are to be elected by the commune members, so as to form poor and lower-middle peasants' economic supervisory committee at the brigade and production team levels.

The task of these committees is to guard these three passes well:

First, they should regularly organize the financial and accounting personnel to study Chairman Mao's works and to go through class education, so that the financial and accounting personnel may establish the idea of grasping power for the revolutionary cause.

Second, they should grasp financial and economical work in such a way that this work serves socialist agricultural production.

Third, they should set up and improve financial and accounting systems and carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people."

In addition, they should also resolutely carry out the Party's policy concerning planting, side-production, allotment, income and expenditure, put these matters into the track of socialism and resist and criticize the tendency toward capitalism.

After their establishment, the poor and lower-middle peasants' economic supervisory organizations in Tawei brigade, led and supported by the Party branch and the revolutionary committee, kept close watch over the new trend of class struggle and defeated the class enemy's sabotage activity. For example, upon being informed by the masses of a problem in the finance of a side-production unit in the brigade, they organized an investigation and discovered that this unit did not show its accounts to the public, did not develop democracy in financial affairs but spent money lavishly. They also dragged out a speculator who hid himself deeply in the corner, and made criticism against him.

After relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants to take charge of financial and accounting work, the leadership of Tawei brigade, noting the facts of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines shown in financial and accounting work, organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to sharply criticize "material incentive" and to perseveringly put proletarian politics in command, to sharply criticize "free management" and to perseveringly carry out socialist planned production, to sharply criticize the policy of "distributing and eating everything" and to perseveringly and correctly handle the relations between the State, the collective and the individual, to sharply criticize the practice of extravagance and waste and to perseveringly uphold the policy of fighting amid hardships and building the commune through diligence and frugality. This overcame some of the phenomena of carrying out production without a plan and without calculating the cost, taking money without asking the source and paying money without seeing the orientation. This also developed agricultural production and consolidated the collective economy. Some people of this brigade formerly carried out side-production individually. Now they get organized and have put side-production onto the track of socialist economy and perseveringly carry out the policy of "using side-production to support agriculture." Now, the situation of revolution and production is better than ever in the brigade. Last year, a serious drought befell the brigade, but the grain output per mow in this brigade still reached 723 catties. Besides selling 80,000 catties of grain to the State, this brigade could still keep 70,000 catties of grain in reserve.

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Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants in a Brigade in Tsinghai Mobilized To Take Charge of Collective Economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1970)

(NCNA Sining, April 7) In Hsiangshui brigade, Mach'angyüan commune, Minho hsien, Tsinghai Province, the poor and lower-middle peasants have been firmly depended upon to balance accounts, to take inventory of the goods kept in the warehouse and to keep accounts of assets and wage points in and after 1965, that is, since the unfolding of the socialist education campaign in the countryside. Through this activity, the cadres and the commune members are regularly given socialist education and enhance their consciousness of class struggle, and the collective economy is consolidated and developed.

After many years' practice, the cadres of Hsiangshui brigade deeply feel that to rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants to regularly balance accounts, take inventory of the goods in the warehouse and keep accounts of assets and wage points is an important measure to mobilize the masses to take charge of the collective economy and overcome the tendency toward capitalism. After a discussion by the commune members, the brigade leadership regularizes this activity and turns it into a system and carries it out permanently. When accounts are to be settled at the year end, the brigade cadres, the financial personnel and representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants form a three-in-one group for balancing accounts, taking inventory of the goods in the warehouse and keeping accounts of assets and wage points. They first study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and then go separately to various production teams to hear the opinions of the commune members on accounting, grain and other financial affairs. They promptly analyze, study and act on these opinions, developing the achievements, correcting the mistakes and investigating the problems.

In this brigade, because the poor and lower-middle peasants have been relied on to handle financial affairs democratically, the commune members further arouse their enthusiasm in socialism. They consciously protect the interests of the State and the collective, resolutely fight against the tendency toward capitalism and help the cadres use Mao Tse-tung's thought to manage the collective economy well and to grasp financial power for the revolutionary cause.

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RAILWAYS

Light Railways Built in More Than 20 Hsien and Municipalities in Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1970)

Narrow-gauge railways totalling more than 650 kilometers in length have been built in 20 hsien in Honan Province since the great proletarian cultural revolution. 3.5 million tons of coal, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, agricultural means of production, and foods have been transported on these railways since 1966, halving the cost of transportation by truck.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Chengchow) Guided by great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the revolutionary masses in Honan Province have built a number of light [narrow-gauge] railways by their own effort. The building of these light railways plays a tremendous role in further promoting the exchange of supplies between the city and the countryside and in supporting industrial and agricultural production.

Light railways have now been built in more than 20 hsien and municipalities in Honan Province totalling over 650 kilometers. Over half of these light railways have been built during the great proletarian cultural revolution. At present, light railways measuring 100 kilometers and longer are under construction; the equipment of the completed light railways also is going through a series of technical innovation. Thanks to the fast progress of construction of light railways during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the technical innovations of the equipment of the completed light railways, the capacity of transportation of light railways in the whole province has increased by over three times.

The development of local light railways in Honan Province has gone through a violent struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. In 1959, the broad revolutionary masses and the revolutionary cadres in this province, inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" as put forward by Chairman Mao, built a number of light railways by their own effort.

Renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents wildly opposed this newborn thing and said nonsensically that "building light railway is worthless" and "light railway is of no use," in a sinister attempt to chop off the light railways. Their evil deed was opposed by the revolutionary masses and revolutionary cadres.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses and the revolutionary cadres relentlessly criticized the towering crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This further aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses in vigorously building light railways and promoted the fast progress of construction of light railways.

When the light railways were under construction, the revolutionary committees at various levels in Honan Province mobilized the masses to adopt the method of concentrating forces to fight a battle of annihilation and aroused them to participate in the construction of light railways, thereby greatly quickening the speed of construction of the light railways. Meanwhile, relevant departments all over the province developed the spirit of socialist cooperation and actively supported the construction of light railways. In building a light railway measuring 100 kilometers and longer, there were insufficient materials and equipment. The broad revolutionary masses and the revolutionary cadres shouldering this task displayed the revolutionary spirit of "paupers" and carried out construction by native methods and by combining native methods with foreign methods. With vigorous help from other localities, they fought arduously for eight months, accomplished the work involving the moving of more than 3,500,000 cubic meters of earth and rock, and built 36 bridges, setting a record in the construction of light railwaysin this province.

In Honan Province, the local light railways have played a tremendous role in socialist construction. Since 1966, 3,500,000 tons of coal, chemical fertilizer, agricultural insecticide, means for agricultural production, grain and other material supplies have been transported by light railways in the whole province at a cost 50 percent lower than that by truck. This means a vigorous support for industrial and agricultural production.

In two hsien in northern Honan, much manpower was often needed in transportation because communications facilities were inconvenient in the past. After the construction of the light railways, agricultural insecticides, chemical fertilizers and various kinds of means of agricultural production can be transported in good time to these two hsien. This greatly promotes the development of local agricultural production.

In several hsien in the central part of Honan Province, because communications facilities were poor, there was difficulty in transporting fuel, raw materials and products, so that development of local industries was hindered. After the building of light railways in these hsien, small factories, including chemical fertilizer plants, cement works, paper mills and agricultural machine repair workshops, have also been built quickly, inducing a remarkable change in the outlook of the local economy.

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INDUSTRY

Situation on Tientsin Industrial Front Excellent

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 10, 1970)

1970's first quarter has seen a new victory in both revolution and production in tientsin, north china industrial centre. this achievement is the result of the working class having conscientiously carried out the general line set forth by our great leader chairman mao: "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and his great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

setting a new high, industrial production in the first quarter showed a fairly big increase over the corresponding period last year, a 33 per cent rise compared with the same period in 1966, before the advent of the great proletarian cultural revolution. capital construction was the highest on record, and the metallurgical, machine building, chemical, light and textile industries all registered increases.

compared with the corresponding period last year, there have been marked upturns in major industrial products: steel, refractory bricks, generators, motors, transformers, automobiles, pumps, ball bearings, radio-surveying elements, transistors, meters and instruments for the electrical engineering industry, sulphuric acid, radios, chemical fertilizers, cotton prints and aluminium ware for daily use. throughout the industrial front, the situation is one of great vitality.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class", worker investigation groups have been formed in the metallurgical, chemical, textile, machine building and light industries. they investigated and studied the situation and problems involved in raising quality, technical levels, increasing production and practising economy, and in management in the industries concerned. they helped the revolutionary committees at all levels to mobilize the masses to solve problems stemming from production. the groups have thus played a great role in pushing struggle-criticism-transformation ahead in the industrial enterprises.

the worker investigation group in the tientsin metallurgical industry carried out meticulous investigations and solved production problems. they helped make arrangements for the manufacture of products used in complete sets of equipment. this has enabled the city to raise its self-sufficiency in metallurgical materials and ability to make products used in complete sets of equipment by more than 20 per cent. this also has speeded up production of new metallurgical products. helped by the worker investigation group, the tientsin metallurgical experimental plant met with quick success in producing ten new high-grade alloy steel products, including ball bearing steel and high-speed tool steel.

our great leader chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle has taken ever deeper root in people's minds. as a result of their deep-going criticism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises, the workers have launched a vigorous mass drive for increasing production and practising economy aimed at achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

the city's number five people's paper mill this year received a state order for a 21 per cent increase over 1969 in output of pulp. some people in the mill at first thought it was necessary to add 40 pieces of equipment, requiring an investment of 300,000 yuan and additional workers, to accomplish this. the party organization and the revolutionary committee of the mill felt this was a struggle between the two lines on the question of "what to rely on to increase production?" they ran a mao tsetung thought study class in which leading cadres, veteran workers and revolutionary technicians studied chairman mao's great teachings on building the country through diligence and frugality and criticized the idea of depending solely on the state. they aroused and relied on the masses to tap every potential so as to raise production and practise economy. as a result, the mill solved the problem involved in increasing pulp output without state investment and additional equipment and manpower. it has overfulfilled its monthly pulp quota every month since the beginning of the year. not only has it topped its previous daily output record, but consumption of caustic soda for every ton of pulp has gone down 57 per cent.

tientsin's workers have had outstanding achievements as a result of displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in the first quarter of 1970. production of hoisting equipment, transistors, silicon controlled rectifiers, miniature devices, miniature motors, sulphuric acid, salt, and photographic films in the first quarter was at least double that of the corresponding period in 1969. consumption of coal, electricity, rolled steel, timber and other important fuel and raw materials was lowered.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future", tientsin's workers launched a mass drive for innovations in designing products, technological processes and technique in an effort to catch up with and surpass advanced technical levels.

the tientsin pneumatic tool plant used to produce a type of rock drill according to foreign blue prints and the product was big and inefficient. after criticizing liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, the workers made up their minds to break with foreign bourgeois stereotypes and blaze a new trail in developing industry. they went to mines to canvass opinions from the miners and made a new design for a drill twice as efficient as the old product and much lighter. the new drill has been greatly welcomed by the miners.

the workers made great efforts in the first quarter to develop and popularize techniques in electronics, automatic control and other new techniques to accelerate the rate of raising technical levels in the city's industry.

to increase production of materials used in manufacturing semi-conductors, the tientsin chemical plant and the taku chemical plant succeeded in raising output of polycrystalline silicon in a short time, and thereby facilitated greater production of semi-conductor devices.

after overcoming numerous difficulties, many small factories formerly producing small articles of daily use have set up production lines for turning out semi-conductor devices

by relying on their own efforts. they have begun making transistors and a wide range of radio elements. these small factories are a new emerging force in the city's electronics industry.

thanks to the mass drive for new technological processes, new techniques, new products and new materials, tientsin's workers made new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the first quarter. they successfully turned out dozens of new products up to advanced standards, including two-metre cylindrical grinders, 10-hp air-cooled gasoline engines, optical jig-boring machines, gravimeter for oil drilling, and nylon oil pipes.

WOOLEN TEXTILES

China's Woolen Industry Develops with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of china's woollen mills, grasping revolution and promoting production, have created an excellent situation, guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

total output in value and products last year was china's highest. production of knitting wool was 30 and woollen piece goods 10 per cent above the previous record. quality also rose. large quantities of inexpensive good quality and new varieties of woollen fabrics liked by the workers, peasants and soldiers and woollen fabrics for industrial use were produced. revolution and production in the woollen industry have further forged ahead this year.

the industry has developed amidst acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. before the great proletarian cultural revolution the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents pushed the slavish comprador philosophy, and in the woollen industry tried to limit production by denying that defective wool could be used. this made it impossible to make full and effective use of china's wool resources.

the workers took liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy to task during the cultural revolution. they tried in a hundred and one ways to make full use of china's wool resources to serve the working people. outstanding achievements have been made.

the woollen mill workers in tientsin resolutely carry out chairman mao's great strategic policy of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". over the past few years, they have overcome many difficulties to turn out large quantities of inexpensive, good quality woollen goods, knitting wool and woollen fabrics and felt for industrial use, all with chinese wool. this helped meet the growing needs of the working people and industry. the peking woollen blanket factory organized a three-in-one combination group with the workers as the main force and including revolutionary technicians and cadres. they improved

technology and used domestic defective wool and waste wool to produce quantities of goods praised by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

chairman mao teaches: "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers in the woollen industry criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "putting profits in command". this made them more conscious of the necessity to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. with profound proletarian feelings, they have turned out many new inexpensive, good quality products for the working people. in response to the request of workers and peasants, the shanghai no. 13 woollen mill made use of china's abundant supplies of cashmere to make varieties of new fabrics and products that are soft, inexpensive and in bright colours.

following chairman mao's teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry", the workers at the shanghai no. 20 woollen mill launched a technical innovations campaign. they made use of old silk filature equipment of the 1930's to produce a synthetic fibre acrylic bulk yarn, up to advanced standards. this filled a blank in the list of products of china's textile industry. this mill set new records in 1969 in output value, quantity and quality of products.

the workers at the shenyang woollen mill simplified the roving process by reducing the working processes from seven to three, during their campaign to revolutionize technological processes. this raised efficiency by 28 per cent, and saved consumption of electricity by 60 per cent. the new process increased production by a big margin and improved quality.

at the wenchou and kaifeng woollen mills, the workers successfully devised a new process to use a cotton comber and a gill box to make high quality knitting wool from short fibre wool.

the ministry of textile industry recently called a national conference in shanghai of the woollen industry on grasping revolution and promoting production. advanced experience was exchanged and popularised to help the woollen industry achieve still better results along the road pointed out by chairman mao. it encouraged a new high tide in the mass movement for increasing production, practising economy and carrying out technical innovations. the participants in the conference pledged to deepen revolutionary mass criticism and thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in industry. they were determined to carry out chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle in every basic unit and develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results so as to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Northeast China Forestry Area Tops First Quarter Timber Production Quota

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 10, 1970)

conscientiously carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the revolutionary lumbermen and revolutionary cadres in northeast china, one of china's major forestry areas, have made outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production in the first spring of the great seventy's. overfulfilling this year's first quarter timber production quota, they have raised timber output 10.2 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year.

since the beginning of the year, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the northeast china forestry area have constantly run mao tsetung thought study classes and organized cadres and workers to conscientiously study chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to raise their consciousness in continuing the revolution.

following their high timber production in february, the lumbermen in heilungkiang province, [illegible] major timber production centre, again had a high output in march. with class struggle as the key and revolution commanding production, the workers and cadres in the moutanchiang forestry administration in heilungkiang province and in the chuanyang forestry bureau in kirin province completed 33 per cent of the entire year's production quota in the first quarter. the tafeng forestry bureau under the yichun forestry administration in heilungkiang province has shown itself to be outstanding by meeting the state timber production quota every year since the great proletarian cultural revolution began. they met this year's production quota for the first quarter ten days ahead of schedule.

the revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres in the northeast forestry area have carried out a deep-going sustained revolutionary mass criticism and further eliminated the poisonous influence of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has greatly speeded up the development of production. by criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the workers and cadres in tahe, sungling and hsintin, three areas in heilungkiang's greater khingan mountains, have further shown their revolutionary initiative and creativeness and raised production month by month. total timber output in march for these three areas was more than 89 per cent of the combined january-february production.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "to make china rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practise strict economy and combat waste, i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." the revolutionary workers and revolutionary cadres in the northeast china forestry area have repeatedly studied this great teaching of chairman mao's and launched a campaign to increase production and practise economy. the hunglin lumber centre in heilungkiang's

greater khingan mountains produced more than 43,000 cubic metres of timber in the first quarter of this year. this is 2.7 times the amount for the corresponding period last year. compared with the same period in 1969, production costs were slashed 38.4 per cent.

MODEL COMMUNE

Northeast China Commune Successful Through Self-Reliance and Hard Struggle

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 10, 1970)

a people's commune on ponai bay in northeast china has made outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production over the past year under the guidance of the spirit of the ninth party congress.

this commune -- the shuiyuan people's commune in yingkou county -- has been elected an advanced collective unit in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in liaoning province. holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have constantly made new contributions to the great socialist motherland.

they have turned the commune's low-lying alkaline land, which used to suffer from water-logging, into fertile paddy fields. per-hectare rice yield has shot up from less than two tons at the time of liberation to more than six tons now. in addition, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fisheries are all thriving. the people have afforested 100 hectares. the collective pig farms have raised more than 10,000 pigs. collective fishing ponds cover an area of 40 hectares. collective grain reserves and accumulation funds have increased year by year. all this has strengthened the collective economy. the commune has delivered to the state more than 100,000 tons of surplus grain over the past few years.

guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the shuiyuan commune with a population of 30,000 people and some 4,600 hectares of cultivated land has gathered good harvests for ten years running. following chairman mao's great teaching "concentrate on production in breadth and depth", the commune members and cadres continue to tap the potential in production and strive to make still greater contributions to the state.

the shuiyuan production brigade of the commune gathered in an average of 7.5 tons of rice per hectare over the past few years. some plots of land yielded a record crop of 10.5 tons per hectare. but the peasants did not rest on their laurels. inspired by the ninth party congress last year, they worked hard and turned eight hectares of marshy land overgrown with reeds into farmland.

inspired by this year's new year's day editorial, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in the commune made up their minds to fulfil all the fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress. they started a new high tide in water conservancy construction. they undertook to dredge the liaoin river which

flows through the commune. part of the river course had been silted up and affected irrigation. a contigent of 3,000 people went to the 5-kilometre-long river which was then covered with ice. in the dead of winter with the north wind blowing hard, they broke the thick layer of ice to remove silt. this work was finished in 10 days instead of the 15 days originally planned. the river can ensure good harvests on the 1,666 hectares of the commune's paddy field in spite of heavy drought or waterlogging.

bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching: "in drawing up plans, handling affairs or thinking over problems, we must proceed from the fact that china has a population of 600 million people", the revolutionary masses of the commune took growing more rice as their contribution to the socialist revolution and construction. they said: "the greater our achievements, the greater contributions we should make to the revolution."

while people were busy transplanting rice shoots last year, there was drought. then an unusually high sea tide brought water far up the liao river, raising its salinity. work had to stop and the transplanted shoots began to wither. people throughout the commune at once fought against the drought and salinity. having used up the fresh water of the other river, the people began to use pond water. by this time, the good news came that water was being released from a reservoir in the upper reaches of the liao river. the shuiyuan poor and lower-middle peasants had wanted fresh water to save their crops, but when they heard that communes and production brigades in the upper reaches needed the water badly, they closed all the sluice gates and continued their fight against drought. they said: "we'd rather let our crops wither than hold fraternal communes and brigades back from increasing production."

having overcome the drought, the shuiyuan poor and lower-middle peasants began intensive transplanting. because some of the shoots had withered, they did not have enough left for replanting. at that time they heard that the panchin reclamation area lacked rice shoots. they then selected good ones to aid the reclamation area.

last year the members of the shuiyuan people's commune wrested a good harvest, thanks to the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death with which they overcame drought, waterlogging, windstorm and frost.

in recalling their achievements since the ninth party congress, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres see all their success as a victory for mao tsetung thought. they are determined to raise even higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, further implement the fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress, launch a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production and win a better harvest this year so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Sends Message of Condolence to Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labor on Death of Comrade Gogo Nushi

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1970)

the central committee of

the chinese communist party yesterday cabled a message of condolence to the central committee of the albanian party of labour, expressing deep grief at the death of comrade gogo nusni, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour. full text follows:

the central committee of the albanian party of labour, tirana

dear comrades,

we are deeply grieved to learn the death of comrade gogo nushi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour.

comrade gogo nushi dedicated his life to the albanian people's great cause of national liberation and the building of socialism, and to the great struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries. comrade gogo nushi's death is a tremendous loss to the albanian party of labour and the albanian people. we extend to you and to comrade gogo nushi's family our profound condolences and heartfelt sympathy.

the central committee of the chinese communist party
april 10, 1970

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Communications

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation of the albanian ministry of communications led by llambi leka, vice-minister of communications and chairman of the albanian side of the board of directors of the chinese-albanian joint stock shipping company.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and tao chi and li lien-ching, leading members of the departments concerned.

jovan andoni, councellor of the albanian embassy in china, was also present.

CAMBODIA

Cambodian Coup Authorities Step Up Collusion with US-Saigon Puppet Troops

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1970)

the cambodian rightist coup clique, finding itself in an impasse, is unbridledly stepping up its collusion with u.s. imperialism and the south vietnamese puppet troops to suppress the cambodian patriotic forces and attack the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces. their criminal acts have met with resolute blows from the cambodian patriotic forces.

the cambodian rightist clique wildly spread the myth of "vietcong intrusion" as a pretext for its collusion with u.s. imperialism and the south vietnamese puppet troops. however, their clumsy tricks were seen through even by the bourgeois news agencies and newspapers of the west. a phnom penh dispatch of a u.s. news agency admitted on april 4 that "there is little evidence to support implications by the new cambodian government (the coup authorities) that a full-blown communist military invasion is taking place." it went on to say that this "calculated publicity" made by the coup clique "is a planned move to build an international case against the communist side", so that it may "rapidly expand its military position".

it was reported that apart from transferring 10,000 troops from the cambodia-thailand border to the eastern provinces, the cambodian rightist clique have more and more frequently introduced u.s.-south vietnamese puppet troops into cambodian territory to carry out criminal activities. according to western news agency and press reports, on april 5, a group of u.s.-south vietnamese puppet troops, supported by tanks and aircraft, entered cambodian territory for about ten miles. on april 6, a force from the south vietnamese puppet 25th division, supported by tanks, aircraft and helicopters, "moved into cambodia" from tay ninh province to carry out operations. on april 7, some south vietnamese puppet troops in their operation "pushed up to 30 kilometres deep into cambodia". saigon puppet clique admitted on april 8 that the use of cambodian territory by the u.s.-south vietnamese puppet troops in their operations "have been approved by cambodian (coup clique) officials" who "are working closely with south vietnamese (puppet) officials".

by introducing u.s.-south vietnamese puppet troops into cambodian territory, the cambodian rightist coup clique mainly aims at securing their assistance in suppressing the struggle of the cambodian patriotic forces and people, apart from ganging up with the intruders to attack the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces at the viet nam-cambodia border. but the more ruthless their suppression, the fiercer is the resistance of the cambodian people. a dpa report said with alarm recently that "the whole of five border provinces are under the de facto military control" of the patriotic forces and people. the "washington post" reported that in svay rieng province, the office of a district chief was attacked recently with a grenade and was set afire. the britsh paper "guardian" disclosed on april 7 that about 50 troops of the coup authorities "were killed in clashes with supporters of prince norodom sihanouk". the american paper "christian science monitor" said gloomily on april 3 that

"it had become virtually impossible (for the coup authorities) to control one sizable part of one district". in tram kak district of takeo province, it added, the district chief of the coup authorities "never carried a weapon before. now he carries two pistols." because the patriotic forces "had left word that he had been given a death sentence by a 'people's tribunal'".

the coup authorities are frightened to death by the five-point statement issued by the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on march 23 and are trying their utmost to slander him. however, even the western press said that "at the province level, it is freely admitted that prince sihanouk was greatly loved by the farmers who make up perhaps 80 per cent of cambodia's population." even in the towns controlled by the coup authorities, "it is impossible to miss the photographs of sihanouk displayed in windows, shops and offices." the u.s. "time" magazine revealed in an article on april 6 that in a phnom penh hotel where the portraits of samdech norodom sihanouk have been taken down by order, a visitor asked for a portrait of sihanouk as a souvenir. "oh no," replied a clerk, "we are saving it. ... we may have to put it back up."

facts clearly show that the cambodian coup clique is sinking deeper and deeper into inextricable difficulities. no matter how desperately it struggles with the help of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, it can in no way avert its inescapable doom.

Three Cambodian National Assembly Deputies Declare Support for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 10, 1970)

three national assembly deputies of the kingdom of cambodia have issued a statement voicing their "full support for the march 23, 1970 proclamation of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk", according to v.n.a. quoting a report from cambodia.

the statement called on the cambodian people to "unite closely in the national united front of kampuchea", to "defeat the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous clique headed by lon nol-sirik matak", with the aim of building an "independent, peaceful and neutral cambodia".

they are doctors of economy khieu sam phon and hou youn, and doctor of law hu nim, three well-known patriotic intellectuals in cambodia, deputies to the national assembly, sixth legislature (1966-1970), who had many times held important positions in the royal government of cambodia. now they have entered into the jungle to join the cambodian people in their struggle against the coup authorities.

following is the full text of their statement dated march 26, 1970:

respected samdechs heads of the two buddhist sects and all the respected mockjref various levels,

esteemed fellow countrymen,

since our beloved cambodia won independence through struggle, the u.s. imperialists and their flunkeys in cambodia and in foreign countries have resorted to all

schemes and tricks in an attempt to occupy our country and make of it a neo-colony and military base.

in face of the danger of losing our country caused by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys with lon nol as the ringleader, the cambodian people under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk have united in a valiant struggle to liberate cambodia from the steel cage of u.s. imperialism and have declared firm adherence to the policy of peace, independence and neutrality based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the 10 points of the bandung conference.

this victory marked a very great and important stage in the history of the cambodian people, and also a heavy defeat for the u.s. imperialists and the reactionary clique headed by lon nol. but the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen have stubbornly clung to their scheme and acts of sabotage against peaceful, independent and neutral cambodia. these are the anti-national "movement of the khmer serei", the act of treason of sam sary, the coup d'etat plotted by the dap chuon clique, the bomb explosion in the royal palace, the attempted murder of samdech head of state which reathvath has confessed, the acts of economic and financial sabotage by song sac and his clique, the arrest, killing and imprisonment of patriots in phnom penh, koh kong, ratanakiri, kompong cham, battambang, kampotpn kompong chhnang, etc., slanders against intellectuals, monks, neutral elements, progressives and patriots and their dismissal from public offices and forcible break with samdech head of state... and finally the provocation of the civil war which has gone on over the past two or three years.

all those acts have been plotted and carried out by the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys headed by lon nol with the obvious aim of seizing power and putting cambodia and our people under the bonoage of u.s. imperialism and furthering their manoeuvre of expanding war in indo-china and southeast asia.

as for us cambodian people, we have obtained one victory after another in our long, arduous and complex fight to defend the independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of the country. in particular, we have reached unity of mind with regard to our ideal: to unite the entire people to struggle against all schemes and acts of the imperialists, especially the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen headed by lon nol, in order to safeguard national independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and establish a free and democratic regime of the people and to build a prosperous cambodia in accordance with the aspiration of our nation and our people of various strata and classes.

proceeding from that ideal, we, whether when simple citizens, or after being elected by the people to the national assembly or when, with the trust of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the people, assuming on several occasions ministerial posts, in difficult as well as favourable circumstances, have remained absolutely faithful and kept our faith unwavered in working for the realization of the afore-said ideal of our entire people.

renouncing our personal interests and departing from our beloved families and parents, we have left for the jungle to join the people in conducting political and armed struggle during the past few years with the aim of realizing that ideal.

at present, the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys with lon nol and sirik matak at the head have staged a coup d'etat to overthrow head of state samdech norodom sihanouk so as overtly to bring our country and people under imperialist enslavement and serve the plan to expand war in indo-china and southeast asia.

this is a danger to the whole country and the entire people who are being killed, arrested and repressed more and more ruthlessly by the u.s. imperialists and the coup group with lon nol at the head. in order to maintain their reactionary administration, they have more than ever before sought to sow enmity and discord among the people, denigrate the struggle of the people and heaped insults on head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. they have used guns and bayonets against youth, pupils, intellectuals, public employees, armymen, police, workers, peasants and national bourgeois and compelled them to take to the streets to support them and protest against head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. they burnt houses, plundered property and killed and arrested vietnamese and chinese residents in an extremely savage and arbitrary manner.

the coup engineered on march 18 by the u.s. imperialists and the traitorous lon nol clique has been opposed by the people of all strata throughout the country and the peace-loving people the world over, causing serious isolation to the coup makers. the latter are in utter confusion before the cambodian people's political and armed struggle which is spreading throughout the country in both town and countryside, and even within the administration of the coup makers. that is why, to save their dirty lives, they are planning to let the u.s. imperialists bring in military equipment, seato specialists and money and even have entered into collusion with the thieu-ky army in south viet nam in an attempt to stamp out the cambodian people's struggle. in the temporary very tense situation at present, we declare our resolve to cling to our ideal as mentioned above and solemnly declare the following:

1. to remain always loyal to the cause of independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity and the free and really democratic regime of the people and the progress of the nation.

2. to fully support the proclamation issued by head of state samdech norodom sihanouk in peking on march 23, 1970.

3. we call on all countrymen, in town and country alike, to refuse to serve as soldiers and policemen and refuse to die in the place of the u.s. imperialists and their stooges, the lon nol-sirik matak clique of traitors, refuse to pay any taxes imposed by them, refuse to obey their barbarous laws, sincerely and closely unite with one another within the national united front of kampuchea, organize guerrilla and armed forces to fight and overthrow their administration, and set up a sound administration at the hamlet, village, district and province level throughout the country.

4. we call on all armymen and policemen at all levels, the personnel of the administration at all levels to show a clearcut attitude toward the u.s. imperialists and the clique of traitors with lon nol and sirik matak as ringleaders. unite with the entire people to conduct a resolute struggle to overthrow them. the national united front of kampuchea and the people's liberation armed forces of the cambodian people are ready to welcome you at any time.

the cambodian people's struggle will surely triumph since in addition to the strength of great solidarity of the people in the whole country which constitutes the main force, we also enjoy the support on the basis of equality from the anti-imperialist countries and the progressive countries in the world, especially from the vietnamese and laotian peoples who are our comrades-in-arms sharing life and death in the fight against the u.s. imperialists and their hirelings, for the cause of liberating our nations and our peoples.

on this occasion, we sincerely wish to convey our respects to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk who is now actively struggling against the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen, the lon nol-sirik matak clique, to the queen who is being tormented by the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique, and to samdechs heads of the two buddhist sects and all monks who are being suppressed and forced to serve their reactionary policy. we pay our homage to the heroic fighting spirit of our guerrillas and main force units who are fighting to wipe out the reactionary lon nol-sirik matak clique, and to the spirit of valiant struggle of the urban and rural people who have taken to the streets. we bow respectfully before the noble memory of the fighters, people, youth, intellectuals, workers, peasants and vietnamese and chinese residents who have fallen in the struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the reactionary coup group headed by lon nol and sirik matak.

let the khmer people valiantly march forward with their traditional militancy under the banner of the national united front to wipe out the u.s. imperialists and the reactionary clique headed by lon nol and sirik matak exclamation ....

let us all march forward to bring our country onto the path of progress and eternal happiness exclamation

hurrah for independent, peaceful and neutral cambodia exclamation

hurrah for the spirit of solidarity and struggle against the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol-sirik matak clique of traitors exclamation

long live the solidarity between the cambodian people and the peace-and justice-loving people of the world exclamation

down with the u.s. imperialists and the lon nol-sirik matak clique of traitors exclamation

Asian Press Continues to Denounce US Imperialism for Instigating Cambodian Coup D'Etat

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1970)

asian newspapers and magazines recently publishes more commentaries strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism for instigating the pro-american elements in cambodia to stage the coup d'etat against samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and for its plot to expand the war of aggression against indo-china.

"barisan", the malayan paper published in singapore, said in a commentary on april 5 that the criminal coup d'etat staged by u.s. imperialism and the anti-popular and counter-revolutionary lon nol-sirik matak clique is aimed at suppressing the vigorously mounting revolutionary struggle of the indo-chinese people and saving u.s. imperialism from its awkward

predicament of receiving blows and being hemmed in from all sides. this is a manifestation of the fact that the nixon administration steps up its policies of war and aggression in asia and the world. it by no means shows the strength of u.s. imperialism but its last-ditch struggle as it is at the end of its rope. by backing the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique to stage the anti-popular and counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in cambodia, u.s. imperialism has bogged itself down in a more isolated position. fighting in the powerful anti-u.s. united front, the cambodian people and the world people will surely defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackey clique, the commentary noted.

the "ceylon" daily in a recent commentary said: "the cambodian coup d'etat is a u.s. plot. it has been proved that the recent incident to oust cambodia's samdech norodom sihanouk, who has always carried out a foreign policy of non-alignment, was backed and engineered by the central intelligence agency on the orders of the u.s. military department. this is another step taken by the united states to step up its aggression in indo-china. this is the result of the u.s. attempt to expand aggression to the neighbours of viet nam."

in a commentary entitled "the u.s. imperialist-engineered coup in cambodia", the monthly "malayan monitor and general news" said in its march issue that the cambodian coup is no surprise for the well-informed. prior to the u.s.-insigated incident of ransacking the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in phnom penh, people were aware that a c.i.a.-type take-over was taking place.

the commentary pointed out that at a time when the u.s. military infiltration and aggression extended from the u.s. base in south viet nam to laos, thailand and malaya, the occurrence of the cambodian coup d'etat is another threat to freedom and peace in asia.

the commentary expressed support for the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and the rightist coup d'etat clique of cambodia. it declared that the development of the situation gave the patriots among the cambodian people the right to adopt effective measures, including military ones, to break the recent armed threat of the u.s. intruders and their puppets.

CHINA AND INDIA

Indian Reactionaries' Theory of "Human Rights" Refuted

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1970)

following is an article by the miner commentators' group of fang chuang coal mine in hsiu wu county, honan province, refuting the theory of "human rights" of the indian reactionaries.

the article reads:

at the recent session of the "united nations commission on human rights", n.n. jha, representative of the reactionary indian government in the united nations, staged a grotesque performance. he viciously attacked and smeared the great socialist china, drivelling about the alleged "violations of human rights of tibetans", and blatantly demanded that

the united nations "consider" what he called the "chinese treatment of tibetans". this is another big exposure of the reactionary nature and expansionist ambitions of the reactionary indian government which has been consistently interfering in china's internal affairs.

it is known to all that, in the dark society of pre-liberation tibet, a million serfs suffered miserably from the ruthless oppression and exploitation by the imperialists, kuomintang reactionaries and local feudal forces. when they showed the slightest resistance, they were put to inhuman torture, having their eyes gouged out or their noses cut off. they were completely deprived of the right to live like human beings.

"but now that the cock has crowed and all under heaven is bright". after the heroic chinese people's liberation army put down the armed revolt of the traitorous dalai lama clique in 1959, the revolutionary people of various nationalities in tibet, under the guidance of chairman mao's great thesis on classes and class struggle and his brilliant policy on nationalities, carried out democratic reforms, established the people's power and completely destroyed feudal serfdom; they leapt over several centuries into the new era of socialism and became the genuine masters of the vast land of tibet. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the one million emancipated serfs have come to understand the real meaning of a human being and are enjoying genuine human rights.

why did the reactionary indian government shut its eyes to these facts and drivelled about the alleged "violations of human rights of tibetans"? who are the persons they referred to as "tibetans"? whose "human rights" have been "violated" as they alleged with such grief? by "tibetans" they do not mean the one million emancipated serfs and revolutionary people of various nationalities in china's territory tibet but the exploiters who had oppressed the tibetan people for centuries, the traitorous dalai lama clique which has fled to india. for this very reason, when the tibetan serf-owners gouged out the eyes of the serfs, these "philanthropists" of india never found this cruel nor did they ever appeal to the serf-owners to "consider" "human rights". however, when the tibetan people have gained a new life and become their own masters and when the handful of exploiters and oppressors have been deprived of their power by the people, the indian reactionaries shouted themselves hoarse for "human rights". there is class nature to every man and "human rights". by "human rights" we mean the right of the workers, peasants and other labouring people to being their own masters and to exercising dictatorship over the counter-revolutionary classes and cliques. but the "human rights" prated by the indian reactionaries aim at giving once again the traitorous dalai lama clique the right to oppressing, exploiting and enslaving the tibetan people of china. we chinese people will never allow this to happen exclamation

tibet is the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. the traitorous dalai lama clique is a gang of counter-revolutionaries who have betrayed the country and the people. however, for a long time, the reactionary indian government has been fostering the tibetan traitorous bandits headed by dalai lama and instigating them to carry out subversive activities against our country in a vain attempt to enable these traitorous bandits to re-establish the most cruel and barbarous reactionary rule of the serf-owners in tibet so as to realize the expansionist ambitions of the indian reactionaries toward china's tibet. the indian reactionaries

have instigated the traitor dalai lama to rig up a so-called "government in exile", promulgate a so-called "tibetan constitution" and issue one anti-china statement after another in india. in a word, they have cudgelled their brains to carry through their expansionist ambitions. unable to control themselves any longer, they have now taken the field and tried to interfere in china's internal affairs through the united nations. however, they are lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. they have only further revealed their reactionary nature before the people of the whole world and cannot in the least harm the great socialist china.

in fact, contrary to what mr. jha has alleged, human rights are being violated not in china's tibet but in his own country, india. hundreds of millions of the indian people are suffering from the most ruthless oppression and exploitation like the serfs in tibet before liberation. 200 million indian people out of a total population of over 500 million are constantly going hungry. many of them subsist merely on herbs and bark. every year, hundreds of thousands of people died of starvation. can this kind of life be called human? in india today, the people are cruelly suppressed by the police whenever they show the least resistance against the reactionary government.

not long ago, the reactionary indian government openly demanded that every state in india should make full use of armed force and the criminal code to suppress the peasants' armed struggle. thousands of revolutionaries and innocent people are arrested, put on trial, tortured and massacred. where are their human rights? in the light of the reality in india, we would like to advise mr. jha to seriously "consider" the violations of human rights of the indian people exclamation

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Protocol to China-Pakistan Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreements Signed in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 9, 1970)

a protocol to the agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the islamic republic of pakistan was signed here today by fang yi, leader of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and m.m. ahmed, vice-chairman of the planning commission of pakistan, on behalf of their respective governments.

the protocol was concluded in accordance with the agreements on economic and technical cooperation signed on february 18, 1965 in karachi and on december 26, 1968 in islamabad between the governments of the two countries. it is aimed at further developing the economic and technical cooperation relations between china and pakistan.

the protocol said that the chinese government agrees to supply the pakistan government with complete sets of equipment for certain projects, the expenses of which shall be defrayed from the loan stipulated in the above-mentioned agreements.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were yuan hua-ping, deputy leader, and members of the chinese government economic and friendship delegation and chang turg, chinese ambassador to pakistan.

present on the pakistan side were vaqar ahmed, secretary of the economic affairs division of the president's secretariat, and k.m. kaiser, pakistan ambassador to china.

Chinese Government Economic and Friendship Delegation Arrives in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Apr. 9, 1970)

the visiting government economic and friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, as its leader, and yuan hua-ping as its deputy leader, arrived in karachi from rawalpindi by air this evening.

the chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the karachi airport by vice admiral muzaffar hasan, commander-in-chief of the pakistan navy; group captain mubarak, commander of an air base; nasem, financial director of the west pakistan industrial development corporation; and other pakistan friends.

nieh kung-cheng, consul in charge of the consulate general in karachi and staff members of the consulate general were also present.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and pakistan ambassador to china k.m. kaiser arrived here by the same plane.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the rawalpindi airport by m.m. ahmed, vice-chairman of the planning commission; sultan mohammad khan, secretary of the foreign ministry; ghias uddin ahmed, secretary of the defence ministry; and other high-ranking officials and officers of pakistan. staff memoers of the chinese embassy in rawalpindi and chinese technicians working in rawalpindi were also present.

US AND JAPAN

US and Japanese Reactionaries Collude More Closely to Strengthen Military Alliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1970)

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have recently stepped up their collusion and, under the cover of the "return of okinawa", kept reinforcing and expanding the u.s. military bases in okinawa and in japan proper so as to further strengthen the u.s. and japanese military alliance, according to reports from tokyo. these criminal acts of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have fully laid bare the diabolic features of u.s. imperialism in its attempt to occupy okinawa permanently and turn the whole japan into a u.s. nuclear base for frantically carrying out its policy of aggression and war in asia. they have also revealed the pro-american and traitorous servility of the japanese reactionaries.

last november, sato and nixon plotted in washington the big fraud of "returning" okinawa to japan. recently, the reactionary sato government cooked up a so-called "programme on the policy of taking back okinawa". meanwhile, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries held meetings of the "consultation committee" in tokyo on the question of the socalled "return of okinawa". the singing in duet between the master and lackey is an attempt to create a false impression as if u.s. imperialism really wants to "return" okinawa to japan. but just to the contrary, u.s. imperialism is actually flagrantly reinforcing its counter-revolutionary strategic position in okinawa for aggression against asia.

it was reported that since the beginning of this year, the u.s. military authorities in japan have transferred a large quantity of ammunition to okinawa from the ammunition store in yamada, kitakyushu, japan proper, and strengthened the missile installations in okinawa. now, u.s. imperialism is also reinforcing its logistic base in okinawa. as revealed by the u.s. army headquarters in okinawa on march 17, the u.s. military authorities have decided to establish supervision organizations for army supplies in okinawa. to facilitate the shipping of large numbers of aggressive troops and large quantities of war materials to overseas frontline bases from the united states proper, the u.s. authorities decided to station "c-5a galaxy" planes, the biggest transports of the u.s. airforce, in the u.s. nuclear base in kadena, okinawa. since last february, the u.s. aggressor trocps in okinawa have frequently conducted missile launching exercises directed against china. the clamours of u.s. military and administrative chieftains that "it is important for the united states to continue the 'free use' of okinawa", that "okinawa is the permanent (u.s.) base" etc. show that the u.s. imperialists are trying to occupy and make use of okinawa permanently. this has completely laid bare the lies of the u.s. authorities about the "return of okinawa". while reinforcing its military bases in okinawa, u.s. imperialism is stepping up the "okinawanization" of japan proper at an accelerated pace.

more recently, under the cover of "readjustment" of u.s. military bases in japan proper, u.s. imperialism not only continues to strengthen the two biggest u.s. airbases at yokoda and misawa and other communication bases but also constantly reinforces its military bases at itazuke and

atsugi. it was reported that at dawn on march first, a total of 23 carrier-borne fighters, anti-submarine patrol planes and big fast aerotransports lanoed in the itazuke airbase at the same time. u.s. imperialism has been speeding up the expansion and strengthening of the iwakuni airbase, its biggest in west japan. since last february, there is a rapid increase in the u.s. aggressor troops and pirate aircraft stationed in the iwakuni base, with the number of u.s. aggressor troops there exceeding 4,000, or nearly the same as when u.s. imperialism launched the war of aggression against korea. the runways of the base are being extended. besides, u.s. imperialism is reinforcing its two biggest naval bases in the far east, the yokosuka and sasebo ports. u.s. nuclear-submarines and other war ships frequently barged into these two ports.

facts show that the "okinawanization" of japan proper means the turning of the whole japan into a u.s. imperialist nuclear base for aggression against asia. it was disclosed that the united states asked japan long ago to permit the staticning of u.s. nuclear submarines equipped with polaris missile in japanese ports.

the u.s. paper, "washington post", disclosed that the agreement reached between nixon and sato not only provides that the united states "might deploy nuclear weapons from okinawa after 1972", but also marks "a sharp cut into japan's no nuclear weapons position". this unmasked the u.s. imperialist scheme to turn the entire japan into its nuclear base.

by expanding and strengthening in an all-round way the u.s. military bases in japan and binding the country more tightly to the u.s. war chariot, u.s. imperialism wanted to integrate okinawa with japan proper militarily so as to turn the whole of japan into a military base for further widening the war of aggression against asia and driving the japanese militarist forces to serve u.s. imperialism.

to meet u.s. imperialist needs in launching aggression against asia and for setting up its own sphere of influence in asia, the reactionary sato government is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and clamouring repeatedly and fanatically for aggression and expansion.

since his visit to the united states last november, eisaku sato has more than once raved that japan's "security is related closely with" the "security" of korea and of taiwan province, china's sacred territory. he even trumpeted that according to the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the japanese reactionaries will "take action" whenever the "security" of this region was "threatened".

while u.s. imperialism is now trying to expand the war in indo-china and energetically playing various tricks for aggression against the inco-chinese countries, the chieftains of the japanese reactionary government try vigorously to enlarge the "sphere of application" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty". not long ago, japanese foreign ministry sources, while explaining the "sphere of application" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty", alleged that "laos belongs to the far east environments". japanese foreign minister kiichi aichi said brazenly when he was interpellated in the japanese diet on february 23 this year that "apart from geographic conception", "so-called far east area" includes "areas with which both japan and the united states are concerned" and "areas where the application of the japan-u.s. security treaty contributes to their stability and peace."

this clearly revealed that the japanese reactionaries, given the role of the gendarme in asia by u.s. imperialism, are arrogantly spearheading aggression against china, korea, viet nam and the indo-chinese area, and are preparing counter-revolutionary opinion for going to war directly and making military adventures.

the "okinawa reversion" fraud played by u.s. imperialism and its stooges, the japanese reactionaries, is for the pursuance of the policies of aggression and war in asia. but it cannot deceive the japanese people. surging ahead is the torrent of the japanese people's resolute struggle for the unconditional recovery of okinawa, the abrogation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and the immediate dismantling of all u.s. military bases. the storm of the anti-u.s. struggle of the asian peoples is gaining momentum. if the japanese militarists dare to make adventure at the instigation of u.s. imperialism, the japanese people, the indo-chinese people and the people of other asian countries will deal crushing blows at the new schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to unleash aggression in asia.

US AND SUDAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Denounces US Imperialism for Hatching Subversion in Sudan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by hung kuo-ping entitled "firm support for the african people in smashing u.s. imperialist subversive conspiracies", denouncing u.s. imperialism for hatching the recent subversion in the sudan.

the article reads in part as follows:

with the support of the sudanese people, the sudanese government headed by president ghaffar el nimeiry has recently crushed a large-scale armed rebellion instigated by u.s. imperialism. this is a heavy blow dealt by the sudanese people to the colonialists and neo-colonialists headed by the united states and to the reactionary forces at home.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: the imperialists and reactionaries "are not resigned to their failure in africa and will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord. the imperialists and reactionaries have tried, are trying and will continue to try their utmost to obstruct and undermine the cause of independence and progress of the african peoples". this is exactly what u.s. imperialism has done in the sudan. it has fostered with all efforts the most reactionary forces within the country, schemed armed rebellion to subvert the sudanese government in a vain attempt to establish a puppet regime so as to turn the country into a colony of u.s. imperialism. the fact has eloquently proved that u.s. imperialism is the most ferocious and dangerous enemy of the cause for independence and progress of the peoples in arab and african countries.

after assuming power, the nixon administration has brandished the signboard of so-called "nixon doctrine" and advertised the so-called "partnership" to be established with african countries.

in fact, nixon's so-called "partnership" is aimed at fostering in african and arab countries reactionary regimes completely submissive to u.s. imperialism like the mobutu puppet clique in the congo (k), so as to make the african and arab countries become an actual u.s. colony one by one like the congo (k).

"to make the africans fight africans" and "to make the arab people fight arab people", such is the sinister and malicious scheme of nixon.

plunder is the very nature of imperialism. there are a great deal of uranium, tantalum, niobium, lithium and cobalt and other materials of strategic importance deposited in africa. it is exactly for the purpose of further subjecting and plundering the middle east and africa in a vain attempt to save itself from its doom that u.s. imperialism is intensifying its contention for spheres of influence in the middle east and africa.

however, u.s. imperialism has now resembled a dying person whose strength is not equal to his desire after all. today, the people of various arab countries are rising in unity and heavily pounding at u.s. imperialism and its lackey, zionism. the people of various countries on the mainland of africa have also been universally awakened and are being engaged in valiant struggle against u.s.-led colonialism and neo-colonialism, for national liberation and for the defence of their national sovereignty.

the chinese people, armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, indignantly condemn u.s. imperialism for its subversive activities in the sudan, the people's republic of the congo and other african countries. they firmly support the just struggle of the people of the sudan and other arab countries and the people of the congo and other african countries to smash the aggressive and subversive conspiracies of u.s. imperialism and to consolidate and defend their national independence and sovereignty. the arab people and the african people unite to cut off the devilish claws of u.s. imperialism extending into arab and african countries exclamation

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ANTI-VIETNAM WAR MOVEMENT

From Burning Draft Cards To Refusing To Pay Tax

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, April 14, 1970)

The American movement to oppose the war of aggression in Vietnam has started again since yesterday. A special feature of this movement is that the demonstrators have combined the movement against paying taxes with the movement against the war of aggression in Vietnam and clearly and positively put forward the slogan opposing the use of tax money for aggression against Vietnam. Compared with last year's movement, this year's movement has greater significance.

Therefore, in addition to processions and student strikes most of the demonstrations in the current movement will be held in front of internal revenue offices in various places.

At the stage of opposition to fighting in Vietnam and burning of draft cards in the past, most of the demonstrations were held in front of conscription centers or military bases. The object of emphasis of the demonstrations is now shifted from the conscription center to the revenue offices. This is a very important development.

The organizers of the movement have chosen to hold the first anti-Vietnam war protest of the 70's on April 15, because that is the last day in which the American people will have to submit their income tax returns. The question of income tax and that of the Vietnam war are linked together.

The American people note the external aggression of the Nixon Government as well as its internal exploitation. To understand foreign problems and domestic problems by grouping them together is a new starting point of the US movement against the war of aggression in Vietnam.

For this reason the organizers of the movement are also planning to infiltrate monopoly enterprises and make rebellion there. Some of them have already acquired shares of these corporations, and therefore have the right to take action at the general meetings of shareholders of these corporations.

The anti-war movement has moved from the streets deep into military bases and expanded from young people to all strata. The object of boycott has shifted from the conscription center to the tax bureau, and the arena of action has developed from factories and schools to monopoly enterprises. These facts show that the American people are being gradually awakened and dealing blows to the camp of the US ruling classes. Nixon's days are increasingly difficult.

Last year Nixon claimed that he had the support of the "silent majority" and that the movement carried on by the "vociferous minority" would slowly decline. However, the great demonstrative movement that reappears at present not only is even more tumultuous, but has put forward more opposition slogans. It may be believed that a great alliance under these slogans will form an even greater torrent and gradually win still greater victories.

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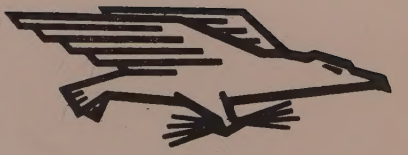

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